Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1876. NUMBER 4.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR OF CAMBRIA COUNTY in account with the

Dr.

To cash received for one steer	$ 55 30
" " " one pig	3 00
" " " hides	30 00
" " " buckwheat	3 15
" " " scrip	
" " " order paid by A. D. Criste	10,776 82
" Treasurer	
	$10,872 77

Cr.

By amount of Orders to—	
A. Boak, justice fees, 1874	$ 5 00
Geo. Custer, justice fees, 1874	1 00
Auditors' Report for 1874	10 00
Edward Benson, Treasurer, 1873	74 22
" " " 1874	79 73
Joseph Miller, justice fees, 1874	22 73
John Sharbaugh, " " "	44 70
P. J. Little, " " "	58 18
W. A. B. Little, " " "	117 01
Thomas Oakes, " " "	43 00
E. J. Waters, " " "	20 50
J. H. Fiske, " " "	130 37
John T. Harris, constable fees,	43 15
John Lycett, " "	6 75
Charles Oswald, " "	5 81
Andrew Glass, " "	45 10
A. B. Davis, " "	20 00
George Shaffer, " "	21 73
John Shehan, " "	24 00
George Varner, " "	13 62
Dennis O'Donnell, " "	9 75
Samuel Eaken, " "	12 50
J. A. Gates, " "	21 00
James Shumate, " "	1 50
George Gurley, " "	19 10
Joseph Horner, " "	16 10
Aug. Eckenrode, " "	20 00
H. W. M'Creary, " "	20 45
J. H. Myers, " "	7 00
J. H. Leth, " "	18 00
William Walters, " "	25 00
John W. James, " "	25 00
Charles Butland, " "	16 15
Paul Yahner, Justice	20 00
Am't paid A. Criste, Esq., by I. Lilly, Steward	25 45
	15 00
	3 00
	5 00
	3 00
	15 00
	10 00
	18 00
	25 00
	20 00
	15 00
	1 50
	3 00
	2 00
	8 00
	15 00
	84 50
	5 50
	16 00
	4 00
	5 00
	10 00
	5 00
	6 25
	40 00
	22 00
	5 00
	12 50
	5 00
	6 00
	30 00
	23 00
	171 00
	2 00
	81 00
	4 50
	57 00
	11 50
	19 00
	5 00
	5 25
	22 45
	28 00
	5 42
	15 78
	33 10
	49 34
	18 37
	98 70
	1 45
	8 45
	8 45
	3 00
	1 50
	2 95
	12 48
	188 50
George Unversaght, goods to o. d. p.	18 00
Joseph Stibich, goods to "	20 98
P. F. Shaffer, goods to "	12 24
William McPherson, goods to "	56 30
Louisa Aaron, goods to "	54 40
C. Kreiger, goods to "	105 28
Dopp & Bostart, goods to "	24 05
Jacob Wild, goods to "	89 06
George B. Wike, goods to "	8 09
P. Shields & Son, goods to "	1 21
James J. Murphy, clothing to "	13 20
George Wehn, clothing to "	8 00
Geo. C. K. Zahm, clothing to "	4 50
Louis Wehn, shoes to "	24 10
Nancy Nolen, allowance, "	4 00
Wm. Flattery, esq., justice fees, "	18 50
John Cox, esq., justice fees, "	20 00
John Brady, esq., justice fees, "	15 00
E. Custer, esq., justice fees, "	1 50
P. F. Custer, esq., justice fees, "	3 00
Eibl Benson, esq., justice fees, "	1 00
F. M. George, esq., justice fees, "	1 00
Joseph Miller, esq., justice fees, "	2 00
John Sharbaugh, esq., " " "	3 00
P. J. Little, esq., " " "	50
W. A. B. Little, esq., " " "	50
Thomas Oakes, esq., " " "	1 00
E. J. Waters, esq., " " "	1 00
J. H. Fiske, esq., " " "	3 00
John T. Harris, constable fees, "	51 00
John Lycett, " " "	4 24
Charles Oswald, " " "	10 00
Andrew Glass, " " "	3 50
A. B. Davis, " " "	8 20
George Shaffer, " " "	5 00
John Shehan, " " "	3 50
George Varner, " " "	7 00
Dennis O'Donnell, " " "	2 95
Samuel Eaken, " " "	6 50
J. A. Gates, " " "	15 50
James Shumate, " " "	5 37
George Gurley, " " "	2 00
Joseph Horner, " " "	4 25
Aug. Eckenrode, " " "	7 55
H. W. M'Creary, " " "	7 00
J. H. Myers, " " "	5 18
J. H. Leth, " " "	5 00
William Walters, " " "	1 50
John W. James, " " "	1 50
Charles Butland, " " "	2 48
Paul Yahner, Justice " "	75
	$10,872 77

STATEMENT.

Am't of Orders paid by A. D. Criste	$10,776 82
FROM WHICH DEDUCT:	
Miscellaneous paid A. D. Criste	$ 95 95
Ordered for debts prior to Jan. 1, 1875	10 00
Dixmont Hospital	1,491 65
State Lunatic Hospital	100 00
Philadelphia Almshouse	52 07
Mahoning County	81 20
Lawrence County	7 70
Prevailings, out-door paupers	535 03
Counsel, " "	25 00
Out-door relief, rent, nurses, boarding, etc., o. d. p.	1,598 63
Coffins and funeral expenses, out-door paupers	307 50
Digging graves, o. d. p.	61 00
Transportation and Directors' services, out-door paupers	351 51
Livery, out-door paupers	26 00
Expenses to Dixmont	29 25
Expenses to Montour county	21 85
Lumber and posts for fencing, etc	213 52
Lumber and shingles for new porches	101 15
Carpenter and mason work for new porches	101 25
Grating and bolts for cells	175 80
Counter and portable desk	21 92
Carriage and cutting-box	110 00
Am't due from Jas. J. Evans for hides	46 59 — 6,241 93
Net expenses of House and Farm, 1875	$4,534 89

REPORT OF I. LILLY, STEWARD.

Stock on Farm.—4 horses, 8 cows, 33 sheep, 2 geese, 1 boar, 7 shoats, 8 turkeys, 38 chickens.

Products of Farm.—14 tons hay, 180 bush. oats, 510 bus. corn, 1200 bus. potatoes, 8 bus. buckwheat, 100 bus. turnips, 600 head cabbages, 15 bbls. cucumbers, beets, beans, parsnips, tomatoes, etc.; 900 lbs. wool.

Farming Implements, &c.—1 four-horse wagon, 1 apeling wagon, 1 carriage, 1 buggy, 1 cart, 1 hand-cart, 1 sleigh, 2 sleds, 1 threshing machine, 1 mowing machine, 1 grain drill, 1 cider mill, 2 cutting-boxes, 1 hay-rake, 1 cultivator, 3 plows, 3 harrows, 1 hay-fork and fixtures, 1 hoisting-jack, 3 grain cradles, 3 mowing scythes, 6 sets horse gears, 2 sets sleigh harness, 1 set buggy harness, 3 saddles, bridles, forks, rakes, shovels, axes, saws, hoes, chains, etc.

Manufactured in the Institution.—48 shirts, 24 women's dresses, 17 children's dress, 8 aprons, 24 chemises, 7 shrouds, 25 pillow-slips, 25 sheets, 23 pillows, 10 bolsters, 10 towels, 10 bed-ticks, 15 pcs. mittens, 12 women's caps, 10 pcs. pants, 25 prs. socks, 4 prs. stockings, 8 sun-bonnets, 1500 lbs. soap, 6 bbls. soft soap, 1 kettle apple butter, 1½ bbls. sour kraut.

Articles on Hand.—91 prs. shoes, 3 prs. boots, 62 men's and boy's coats, 48 vests, 24 prs. pants, 24 prs. drawers and undershirts, 12 hats, 25 prs. socks, 120 lbs. cotton tops, 50 yds. new matting, 295 yds. carpet, 24 yds. shirting, 61 yds. toweling, 28 yds. muslin, 545 lbs. soap, 25 lbs. castile soap, 2 bbls. soft soap, 200 lbs. lard, 600 lbs. tallow, 10 lbs. candles, 60 lbs. tea, 85 lbs. coffee, 330 lbs. sugar, 51 gls. syrup, 24 lbs. pepper, 175 lbs. codfish, 1700 lbs. pork, 1800 lbs. beef, 135 lbs. cut and dry and navy tobacco, 3 bbls. flour, 100 heads cabbage, 1 bbl. vinegar, 25 bbls. cider, 8 gls. apple-butter, ¾ bbl. sour kraut, 1 doz. corn brooms, 8 pairs blankets (new), 10 tons hay, 500 bus. oats, 300 bus. corn, 800 bus. potatoes, 60 bus. turnips, 20 bus. buckwheat, 150 bus. coal, 90 lbs. wool.

INMATES, &c., IN HOUSE.

Number of inmates January 1, 1875	48
" " admitted during year	60
" " born, June 6, 1875, a male child, Agnes G. Green being the mother	1—109
Discharged and absconded during the year	42
Died during the year	7—49
Remaining in House January 1, 1876	60

Names of Inmates who died during the year, and Ages.—Polly Troyer, January 20th; Mary Boyles, April 20th; John McGeirick, May 1st; Thomas Orum, May 21st; Polly Sommer, July 23d; Mary Longstreth, Sept. 19th; Geo. K. Hager, Nov. 15th. Also, buried at Poor House, an unknown man, found dead on clay pike, April 10th."

Of the 60 inmates remaining January 1st, 1876, there are: Sane males, 26; sane females, 16; insane males, 8; insane females, 10; blind males, 3; blind females, 1. Americans, 55; foreigners, 25. Residents of the relief district, 52; non-residents, 8. Average number of inmates per month, 55; average cost of each inmate weekly, $1.55, which includes 1,530 meals to tramps during the year. I. LILLY, Steward.

AMOUNT DUE POOR HOUSE AS PER AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Am't due from County Jan'y 1, 1875	$ 4,810 23
Am't paid A. D. Criste, Esq	99 97
Am't as per following statement	657 64
	$5,567 82
Requisition for 1875	9,000 00
	$ 14,567 82
Amount Orders paid, 1875	10,776 82
Balance in favor of Poor House	$ 3,787 00

AMOUNT DUE POOR HOUSE.

From John J. Evans for hides	$ 46 59
" William Slick, note	100 00
" J. S. Strayer, Esq., Committee of Mrs. Charlton	511 05
	$ 657 64

WE, the undersigned Directors of the Poor of Cambria county, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the expenses, etc., of the Poor and House of Employment for the year A. D. 1875. All which is respectfully submitted.

Witness our hands, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1876.

ANSELM WEAKLEN, CHARLES FLICK, JESSE PATTERSON, } Directors.

Attest—I. LILLY, Steward and Clerk.

TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

—The well located Tavern Stand and Dwelling House belonging to the undersigned, known as the "Curtin House," situate on Tunnel Hill, in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, about a quarter of a mile from Gallitzin Station, is offered for rent on fair terms. Possession will be given on the first day of March, 1876. This House has all the necessary accomodations required by law, such as rooms, stabling, etc.; also a never failing spring well of the purest water on the premises. Written applications will be promptly answered, and terms specified, which will be moderate.

MICHAEL McMORRIS.

Tunnel Hill, Jan. 7, 1876.-tf.

PAY THE PRINTER.

I had a dream the other night,
A scene of awe and glory;
It was not caused by fear or fright,
It was not caused by fancies light,
Nor is't a made-up story.

I dreamt I was in spirit land,
And saw the sons of men
Walk in procession, great and grand,
In numbers like the ocean, and
Ten thousand multiplied by ten.

They came from cities far and wide,
And went to view their rest;
They came as comes the rolling tide,
The saint and sinner, side by side,
Expecting to be blest.

But Peter stopped them at the gate,
As summer's stopped by winter,
And here he held to each his fate,
He made him this in clearness state:
If he had paid the printer.

And those who had he let pass in,
But thrust the others back,
And gave them each a warning grin,
And smiled at those who thus could sin,
And shook his head, alas! alack!

And when I saw them doleful stand,
As shut in freezing winter,
I said to them, with outstretched hand,
In tones I thought superbly grand,
"Why didn't you pay the printer?

"You thought to 'scape your deeds,
As thus you dodged your dues,
But now you see such miser creeds
Are bad as any thistle seeds,
And give you but the blues!

"For shame to thus prevent the march
Of intellect and fame!
Descend to Hades' darkened arch,
And there be sulphered as with starch,
For doing of the same!"

And that is all, for there they wait,
As in their sides a splinter,
And I awoke from that dread state,
To warn you folks before too late,
To shun their sad and evil fate,
And up and pay your printer!

A HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE.

In the year 1841 the now flourishing city of Steubenville, Ohio, was a very small place. Its population was noted for its quiet and orderly character, and there was not a single liquor saloon in the place.

Crime was very rare, and the circuit judges often had occasion to congratulate the people upon not having a single criminal case upon their calender.

In consequence there was intense excitement in Steubenville, when, at an early hour in the morning of the 17th of November, in the above mentioned year, the report reached the place that the corpse of a man had been found in the woods within a hundred yards of the last house of the town, and close to the Pittsburgh turnpike, with every indication that an atrocious murder had been committed. The sheriff, accompanied by some fifty citizens, immediately hastened to the spot indicated to him by the person who had discovered the remains of the murdered man. That person was a decrepit old woman, who had gone out to gather brushwood. No one would have suspected her under any circumstances of having had any thing to do with the bloody deed, and beside, she manifested such unfeigned horror in describing what she had seen at the dismal spot in the woods, that she was unhesitatingly allowed to go about her business.

Upon arriving at the scene of the supposed murder, the sheriff and his companions saw at a glance that a terrible crime had been committed. The dead man was covered all over with frozen gore, and seven wounds, apparently inflicted with a sharp knife, were found upon the body. His head was still covered with a nice felt hat. His face presented a most ghastly aspect.

A terrible gash extended from the left temple to the right jaw. Another gash was in the forehead. The victim was dressed in a substantial fur coat. He was apparently forty-two years old.

When his pockets were examined they were found to be entirely empty. But close to the body was found an old-fashioned wallet. It was still open, as if its contents had been taken from it, and as if he who had emptied it had afterward thrown it away.

At a distance of about ten yards from the corpse, near an old log, lay a peculiarly-shaped fur cap. It could not have belonged to the murdered man, for, as we have said before, he had his hat on his head.

The ground was covered with snow, and there were a number of light footprints visible in it. These were the only indications of the perpetrator of the horrible crime.

The coroner was sent for, and until his arrival the sheriff and his companions went to the Ohio tavern, which was situated at no great distance from the scene of the murder.

When the sheriff told the landlord of the murder, and described to him the appearance of the corpse, the landlord exclaimed at once:

"Great God! that poor fellow cannot be anybody else than Mr. Sammis, the Pittsburgh cattle dealer. He was here last night, and took supper with another man from Pittsburgh, whose name I believe was Belson or Wilson, and who rode on toward Pittsburgh immediately after he left the table. Mr. Sammis sat in the front room with me and Jack Capon for an hour, when the two went out together."

Jack Capon was a dissolute, but very good-natured fellow, about thirty years old, who had a decided aversion to work, and a still more decided predilection for strong drink.

He could not get any whiskey at Steubenville, and hence he often walked for miles and miles in order to obtain a "wee drop" of whiskey. When he was successful he returned with his hat full of bricks to Steubenville, where he had frequently been punished by the "squire" for intoxication, with fine and imprisonment. Still, everybody liked him because he had an excellent, unselfish heart, and never forgot a favor done him.

"What sort of hat did Capon wear last night?" asked the sheriff.

"Why, no hat, but a fur cap—made of beaver skin—with two ear-covers."

"Was this the cap?" said the sheriff, producing the fur cap which he had found near the corpse of the murdered man, and which he had thus far been holding under his cloak.

"Yes," exclaimed the landlord, "that is Capon's cap, and no mistake. Where did you find it?"

The sheriff told him. Everybody seemed horror-struck at the idea that poor Jack Capon should have committed so atrocious a crime.

Men were immediately dispatched to hunt up Jack Capon. They did not find him at his wonted haunts in Steubenville; but a man who was well acquainted with his habits, said if he could be found anywhere it would be at the cabin of old Sim Brooks.

Brooks lived in the woods on the Pittsburg side of Steubenville, about one mile from the spot where the corpse of Mr. Sammis had been found. Like Jack Capon, old Brooks was fond of whiskey, and the two would frequently drink together until they were utterly oblivious of the cares and sorrows of this world, which, as they thought, had not treated either of them too well.

So to Brooks' cabin went the men. They knocked at the front door, which was locked. For several minutes there was no response. At last old Brooks himself opened the door. They saw at a glance that he was in an alarming state of intoxication.

"Is Jack Capon here?" they asked.

"Ye-ye-yes," hickupped Brooks; "he is lying asleep yonder, behind the stove."

Then the drunken old fellow went back to his lounge, and a minute later he was sound asleep again. The men stepped up to Capon. He was drunk also. His coat and shirt were covered with blood. They exchanged significant glances, and aroused him not without considerable difficulty.

"What do you want?" he asked, yawning.

"The sheriff wants you, Jack."

"The sheriff! What for? I hain't done nothing."

"You are suspected of having murdered a Mr. Sammis of Pittsburgh."

"Go away! I murdered a Mr. Sammis? You must be loony."

"Look at yourself."

Capon looked at his clothes. The sight of the bloody stains on them caused him to sober up at once.

"How did I get these stains on my coat and shirt?" he stammered out at last.

"Don't you know anything about them?" they asked.

"No—no! You say murder was committed?"

"Come—come, Jack Capon," they replied, "you can't fool any body by pleading ignorance. What did you do with your cap?"

He looked about the room.

"Some one must have taken it away," he said at last.

"You left it near the corpse of the murdered man."

"Was it found there? Great God—great God!"

He buried his face in his hands, and began to cry.

Then he followed the men, who also took old Sim Brooks along, willingly, to the Ohio Tavern, where the coroner had meanwhile arrived. The sheriff appeared soon afterward with some men who were carrying the gory, frozen corpse of the victim. Jack Capon was conducted to the corpse. As he caught sight of it he recoiled in horror.

"It's Mr. Sammis," he gasped out. "Poor Sammis, who has murdered him?"

"You were the last seen in his company," said the sheriff, "your cap was found near the corpse; your clothes are blood-stained; who but you can be the murderer?"

"I am innocent!" cried Capon, desperately. "I got tight at Brooks'. I don't know how I got this blood on my clothes, nor how my cap got near the corpse. I have even forgotten that I was with this poor gentleman."

The coroner impaneled a jury, and in the first place, took them to the spot in the woods where the murder had been committed. Jack Capon, who had been meanwhile, heavily ironed, was also conveyed thither. The foot prints near the point where the corpse of the murdered man had lain, were not very distinct, but they seemed to correspond exactly with the soles of Capon's shoes.

Returning to the Ohio Tavern, the coroner swore Sim Brooks, who by this time had become perfectly sober, and who stated that last night, about half-past ten o'clock, Jack Capon came to his cabin and asked him if he had any whiskey. He had given him half-a-dozen drinks, whereupon Capon had wanted still more, but he had no more. Capon had then shown him a ten dollar gold piece, and had asked him if he knew where any whiskey could be bought. He had answered if he would go to Mike Perry's he might get some. There Capon had gone, and returned with whiskey, but without his cap, and with his shirt and the front part of his coat all bloody."

Brooks added that he had asked Capon how he got the blood on him. Capon was so drunk that he could not give a very intelligible account of what had happened to him, but he had said something about having had a fall and hurt himself.

Upon hearing this evidence the prisoner exclaimed:

"Yes—yes, that's true—I do remember it now. I made a short cut through the woods to Mike Perry's house, where I got the whiskey, and returned by pretty much the same route, when I stumbled over something, and fell."

The jury rendered a verdict against him, and he was committed for trial. His pockets were then examined, and the ten dollar gold piece, which Sim Brooks had mentioned, was found.

Capon said that Sammis, who had taken an interest in him, had given it to him. This was considered a very flimsy falsehood, and everybody was convinced that Jack Capon was guilty.

A messenger, with the news of Sammis' murder was dispatched to Pittsburgh, where it created, profound sensation. It turned out that the murdered man had had nearly twenty thousand dollars in large bank bills on his person. Sammis' brother Mark, a wholesale grocer, and a very energetic man, accompanied the messenger back to Steubenville, and engaged special counsel to assist in the prosecution of Capon. The latter was tried and convicted, but the jury having to fix his punishment, he was not sentenced to death, but to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The prisoner was overwhelmed with grief because of his conviction. He never tired of protesting his innocence, and his eyes were constantly red and swollen from weeping. He was taken to the penitentiary at Columbus, where he was at first very harshly treated; but his amiable disposition was not long in making so agreeable an impression upon the keepers that many privileges were granted to him. These he never abused; on the contrary, he proved an efficient assistant to the prison authorities on more than one occasion, so that they wondered how this good-natured man could have been capable of committing so heinous a crime.

Five years passed by, when an event occured which proved beyond doubt that Capon was after all an entirely innocent man.

A cotton broker, named Wilson, at Savannah, Ga., had long been on bad terms with his wife. Finally he charged her with adultery, and sued for a divorce. The wife thereupon accused him of having murdered a man on the 16th of November, 1841, on the day after leaving Pittsburgh, Pa., and of having robbed his victim of twenty thousand dollars in five hundred and one thousand dollar bank bills.

She said that she had to wash on the next day, when he had unexpectedly returned to Pittsburgh, her husband's shirt, which had been blood-stained, and she charged him with having killed somebody. He had confessed to her what he had done, and they had left Pittsburgh a few days later, and gone south.

Wilson was arrested, and the authorities at Steubenville at once communicated with. The sheriff who had arrested Capon, and who was still in office, came personally to Savannah with a requisition from the Governor of Ohio. When he had his first interview with Wilson, the latter, who was terrified beyond measure by the prospect of the scaffold, asked him whether a full confession would save him.

"If you are guilty, it will be, maybe, the only thing that will save your life," replied the sheriff.

Thereupon Wilson made a clean breast of it. He said he had waylaid Sammis, who had left his horse at a house three miles from Steubenville, and had attacked him with a knife. Sammis had offered the most desperate resistance, and had compelled him to stab him often before he had succumbed.

When the sheriff arrived with his prisoner at Steubenville, the exasperated people there could be barely prevented from lynching Wilson.

The governor of the State, upon receiving a certified copy of Wilson's confession, immediately granted full pardon to Capon, to whom the legislature, which happened to be in session at Columbus at the time, voted the sum of one thousand dollars to indemnify him for the sufferings he had innocently undergone.

It is needless to try to describe Capon's joy at this unexpected change in his fortunes. He returned to Steubenville, where the people received him amid manifestations of unfeigned joy.

At the next term of the Circuit Court, Wilson was sentenced to be hanged, the court saying that the enormity of his crime had been augmented by his suffering an innocent man to be punished for it.

Capon gave a proof of genuine magnanimity by going to Columbus and asking the governor to spare Wilson's life; but the governor refused to interfere. So Wilson was hanged at Steubenville on the 4th of January, 1847.

WASN'T Eve made for Adam's Express Co.?

Some Curious Ways of Observing St. Valentine's Day.

Our own ancestry in England and Scotland have observed some very funny customs within the last three centuries. At one time valentines were fashionable among the nobility, and, while still selected by lot it became the duty of a gentleman to give to the lady who fell to his lot a handsome present. Pieces of jewelery costing thousands of dollars were not unusual, though smaller things, as gloves, were more common.

A gossippy old gentleman named Pepys, whose private diary has come to afford great interest and amusement to our times, tells how he sent his wife silk stockings and garters for her valentine. And one year, he says, his own wife chanced to be his valentine, and grumbles that it will cost him five pounds.

There was a tradition among the country people that every bird chose its mate on Valentine's day; and at one time it was the custom for young folks to go out before daylight on that morning and try to catch an owl and two sparrows in a net. If they succeeded, it was good omen, and entitled them to gifts from the villangers. Another fashion among them was to write the valentine, tie it to an apple or orange, and steal up to the house of the chosen one in the evening, open the door quietly, and throw it in.

The drollest valentine I ever heard of belongs to these old times in England, and consisted of the rib of a small animal wrapped in white satin ribbon, which was tied in true lover's knots in several places. This elegant and suggestive gift was sent to a bachelor, and accompanied with verses.

"Go contemplate this lovely sign!
Haste thee away to Reason's shrine,
And listen to her voice;
No more illusive shades pursue,
To happiness this gives the clue,
Make but a prudent choice."

So far, it is uncertain whether or not the lines refer to the pleasures of eating, suggested (to modern minds) by a rib. But they go on to explain:

"Till Adam had a partner given,
Much as fair Eden bloomed like heaven,
He bliss was incomplete;
No social friend these joys to share,
Gave the gay scene a vacant air;
She came—'twas all replete!"

which leaves nothing to be desired, I'm sure.

Those were the days of charms, and of course the maidens had a sure and infallible charm foretelling the future husband. On the eve of St. Valentine's day, the anxious damsel prepared for sleep by pining to her pillow five bay leaves, one at each corner and one in the middle (which must have been delightful to sleep on, by the way). If she dreamed of her sweetheart, she was sure to marry him before the end of the year.

But to make it a "dead sure" thing, the candidate for matrimony must boil an egg hard, take out the yolk, and fill its place with salt. Just before going to bed, she must eat egg, salt, shell and all, and neither speak or drink after it. If that wouldn't insure her a vivid dream, there surely could be no virtue in charms.—*Oliver Thorne, St. Nicholas for February.*

NAKED FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.—The Toronto *Globe* describes a remarkable character in that vicinity who about forty yeas ago conceived the idea of leading a hermit's life. The youth had from his early age showed symptoms of derangement, and the proceeding on his part was not considered strange by his friends. The chosen place of his hermitage was about three-quarters of a mile from his parental homestead, in the recess of a dense brush, where he erected a small Lovel and furnished it with an old log canoe, which he used as a couch to sleep in. Divesting himself of all his clothing, he has ever since remained perfectly nude, with the exception of a tattered remnant of a shirt, which his fancy leads him to retain. In this nude state, for forty years he has walking in the depth of winter through the snow, and yet he has never been known to have received a frost bite. When he requires a drink he walks deliberately into the river, it matters not to him what season of the year it may be, and wades out until the water reaches his waist, and then he stoops and quenches his thirst. His food is taken to him by his friends, and when given to him is eaten with the voraciousness of an animal, which he now resembles more than a man, his body being as heavily coated with hair as that of a cow. He never shows a dangerous disposition, and chatters in monosyllables. When people cross his path he invariably begs for tobacco, for which he has an evident partiality, and in chattering tones will utter "bacco" until his request is granted. His hair is long, gray and unkempt, falling far over his shoulders, and his beard, which is similar, reaches down below his waist. He is now between sixty and seventy years of age, and is possibly the only living being ever known to have lived year after year perfectly naked and exposed to all the inclemencies of weather which mark the Canadian winter.

MAN—"Do you think it would be safe for me to cross this pasture?" Maid—"Well, the old bull don't like red very much, but if you will chalk your nose I guess he won't attack you."

Slippery Place to Pop the Question.

She came tripping from the church door, her face flushed by emotions awakened by the just uttered discourse, and eyes bright with loving expectation. He shivered on the curbstone, where for an hour he had waited impatiently with a burning heart fairly palpitating in his throat, and frozen fingers in his pockets. They linked arms and started for the residence of her parents. After a few moments hesitating silence he said: "Jane, we have known each other long. You must know just how I feel. You must have seen that clear down at the bottom—Oh, Moses!"

He had slipped down on the ice with so much force that his spine was driven up into his hat, and his hat was tipped over his nose, but she was a tender-hearted girl. She did not laugh, but she carefully helped him to his feet, and said:

"You were saying, John, when you slipped that the foundation—Oh, goodness!"

She slipped herself that time, and saw little stars come down to dance before her eyes, but he pulled her up in haste and went on.

"Yes; just as I said, clean down at the bottom of my heart is a fervent love, on which I build my hopes. That love has helped me stand and face—Thunder!"

He was down again, but scrambled up before she could stoop to help him, and she said breathlessly:

"Yes, yes, John. You remember, you just said a love which helped you stand and face thunder. And that you founded your hopes on—This pesky ice!"

There she sat. John grasped the loose part of her sacque, between the shoulders, with one hand, and raised her to her feet, as one would lift a kitten from a pail of water by the back of the neck. Then he said with increased earnestness:

"Of course, darling, and I have longed for an opportunity to tell my love and to hear those sweet lips whisper—Whoop!"

Somehow John's feet had slipped from under him, and he had come down like a capital V with his head and feet pointing skyward. She twined her taper fingers in his curling locks and raised him to the stature of a man, set his hat firmly over his eyes with both hands, and cried in breathless haste.

"I understand, and let me assure you, John, that if it is in my power to lighten your cares and make brighter your journey through life to—Jerusalem!"

John stood alone, and said with breathless vehemence:

"Oh, my precious! and thus shall it be my lifelong pleasure to lift you from the rude assaults of earth and surround you with the loving atmosphere of—Texas!"

And there they both sat together. They had nearly reached the gate, and, hand to hand, and with hearts overflowing with the bliss of young love's first confession they crept along on their knees up the front steps, and were soon forgetful of their bumps on the softest cushion of the parlor sofa.—*Boston Times.*

A LEAP YEAR TRAGEDY.—They stood together in the entry beneath the hall lamp, says the Chicago *Tribune*, "Then, Henry," she said in a low voice, wherein were blended determination, melancholy and love, "you refuse my suit?" "Yes, Ella," he replied in accents that were firm, though the speaker's voice trembled. "I admire you; I will be a brother to you, and watch with pride your course through life, and if ever trouble should befall you, there will at least be one friend to whom you can come for succor, but I can never, never be your husband." "It is not because I am poor, Henry. For, O, if that were all, I could toil gladly from morn till night for you, and strive and win a home for you, humble it might be, but our own." "It is useless to attempt to induce me to change my determination. Though I am but a poor, weak man, I can never, never change my mind." "Then, cruel young man, so fair and yet so false, farewell. To-morrow you will see my mangled remains on the lecture platform, and know that it has been your work. But it will be too late," and, clasping him to her bosom in a wild embrace, she fled into the outer darkness.

A MASTODON MAN.—They have discovered a giant out in Tennessee in the person of a man named James Horner. He is a citizen of Perry county, one of a family of eight children, none of whom had exhibited any unusual traits. At eighteen years he was a well-grown man, six feet high and weighed 180 pounds. At twenty-one he was six inches taller, and weighed 210 pounds. He ceased to notice any growth after that until he was twenty-four years old, and then only by the smallness of his clothes, and he then measured in his stockings six feet nine inches. Since then he is now thirty one years of age—he has attained the height of seven feet nine inches, and is still growing, this being an increase of two inches annually. Some years he grows more and some less, but this is the average. He was recently measured, the result being as follows: His head to top of shoulders was 3 inches; from shoulders to the hip joints, 2 feet 3 inches; thence to centre of knees, 2 feet 3½ inches, making the enormous aggregate of 7 feet 9½ inches. From the shoulders to the tip of his fingers was four feet six inches.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Feb. 11, 1876.

TWELEV "good men and true" have been found to try Babcock at St. Louis, and the case has begun.

THE Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 29th of March—one week after the meeting of the Democratic Convention at Lancaster.

THE lower House of Congress has passed the bill repealing the present bankrupt law. This will be bad news for the shylock commissioners in bankruptcy, who have systematically perverted the law for their own personal aggrandizement.

NEXT Tuesday, Feb. 15th, the first gun for the centennial year will be fired in Texas by the election of a Governor and other State officers. Whatever may happen hereafter, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the Democracy are certain of a good send-off.

HENRY C. BOWEN, of Brooklyn, who is supposed to know more about the "true inwardness" of Henry Ward Beecher than any other living man, has addressed a letter to the executive committee of Plymouth church, in which he gives plain and emphatic expression to his convictions as to Beecher's want of moral character. Although all that he says may be true, his position is not an enviable one when it is considered that he sat under Beecher's ministrations, in Plymouth church, long after he was fully satisfied of his pastor's moral degredation.

A MAJORITY of the five members of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Pacific Rail Roads have agreed to report to the full committee the Texas Pacific Rail Road bill with the subsidy asked by Thomas A. Scott. Thereby hangs a tale. If the *full* committee should report the bill favorably, and the House should pass it in the face of the adoption at the beginning of the session, by an overwhelming majority, of Mr. Holman's *anti*-subsidy resolution, which was supposed to represent the views of the House on the subsidy business, what then? The ghost of that murdered resolution will rise up to plague and affright the men who voted for it and afterwards voted for Scott's subsidy, and it will not down at their bidding. Not one of them will be able to exclaim, "Thou canst not say I did it."

THE trial of the indictment against General Babcock, the confidential Secretary of President Grant, who is charged with complicity with the whiskey ring of St. Louis in defrauding the government out of the revenue on that commodity, commenced in that city on Tuesday last. Babcock has employed *ten* able and prominent lawyers to defend him and asserts that he will prove himself to be as innocent as a lamb. We hope he may be able to do so, but it must strike an ordinary mind as somewhat singular, that if he is as lamb-like as he protests he is, it should require the ingenuity and skill of *ten* distinguished counsel to establish his innocence before a jury. Would not *one* or at most *two* suffice? Babcock evidently believes in the truth of the old adage, that in a multitude of counsel there is safety. It is believed that Grant himself will appear on the stand as one of Babcock's witnesses.

WE do this week what we did not have time to do in our last issue, direct attention to the call of the Chairman of the County Committee, convening its members at the Court House, in this place, on Thursday, the 24 day of March next, for the purpose of electing two representative delegates from this county to the Lancaster State Convention on the 22d of the same month, and also to select conferees to appoint, in conjunction with Blair county, a senatorial delegate from this district. As we said once before, we believe that the Committee in this instance may be safely entrusted with the election of the delegates, and thus avoid the inconvenience of holding *two* county conventions in the same year. A list of the members of the Committee will be found under the call in our local department, and it is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance. Although it may be very inconvenient for most persons to attend the State Convention and pay their own expenses, we have never known the time when men could not be found who were not only willing but anxious to incur both. At the meeting of the County Committee in May last, its proceedings were mainly controlled by *substitutes*, and a very general feeling of dissatisfaction was the consequence. That crooked game must not be repeated now. When a man is appointed on the County Committee a duty is imposed upon him which he is expected to perform and not delegate to another. This duty is that of *personal* attendance at all the meetings of the Committee. The regularly appointed members have the undoubted right to *exclude* substitutes from its deliberations, and if any second-handed gentlemen of the kind should present themselves they ought to be informed that they have mistaken their calling and invited to step out. Let the campaign be commenced fairly and future harmony will be preserved. We therefore urge upon every member of the Committee to be present unless there is some controlling reason to prevent him. In that way alone will the proceedings of the Committee possess the stability and sanction which ought to attach to them.

COULDN'T the Legislature just once make an effort to sit out the six working days of the week? It is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Its uniform adjournment from Friday at noon until Monday evening is calling down upon it severe but well merited animadversion. Three days and a half of work out of six is not the contract that was entered into by its members and the people when they elected them. The practice of adjourning in the manner indicated is especially to be reprehended in view of the statement made by the Harrisburg *Patriot* last Monday, that up to that time not a single bill had passed *both* its branches. If a Republican Senate *will* waste its time, a Democratic House ought not to imitate its vicious example The Democratic members of the House need not be reminded that the Pittsburgh Convention in 1874 pledged the Democracy of the State to the practice of the most rigid economy, but that pledge seems to have been forgotten. The best opportunity for retrenchment and reform is in the enormous and constantly increasing expenses of the Legislature. It may be very pleasant for the members to adjourn over from Friday to Monday evening and recuperate their wasted energies in the meantime by a visit to Philadelphia on free tickets, but it is very expensive to their constituents. Has legislation become a mere pleasant pastime, instead of earnest, laborious work? It seems so. To cap the climax in this unseemly business, both Houses, when they adjourned last Friday, adopted a joint resolution that when they adjourn on Friday the 11th (to-day) they adjourn to meet on the 16th, which will be *next Wednesday*. This suspension of legislative business but *not* of legislative expenses for *four* days, was made in order that the members from Philadelphia might attend the election next Tuesday and vote for members of the city councils and other municipal officers. These four days of recreation will cost the taxpayers of the State not less than *fifteen thousand* dollars. When a Democratic House could have prevented this outrage and refused to do it, what a mockery and a sham were the promises made two years ago by the Democratic press throughout the State in favor of reform? If the people will tamely submit to this unnecessary and swindling adjournment game we are much mistaken in their temper. There is a time beyond which patience ceases to be a virtue.

THE blood of the editor of the N. Y. *Tribune* don't throb as it should for the centennial year, and is in doubt whether our emblem should not be changed from an eagle to a buzzard. Hear him:

> In these centennial years, it must be confessed, the spectacle presented is not one calculated to make every American heart throb with pride. We are known abroad by a set of ministers and consuls, of whom the most conspicuous and important is the eminent writer on the game of Poker, whose relations with the Emma Mine and the Machado claim, make it natural for foreigners to ask whether the emblem of the nation he represents should properly be an eagle or a buzzard. We have a navy, but to the candid observer, it seems to be an institution comparatively useless except to contractors who want to rob the Treasury, and high officials who want to take ladies on an excursion at public expense. We have an army, of which Gen. Babcock and Col. Fred Grant are rather conspicuous officers. We have a Treasury Department, the chief clerk of which has just been convicted, with several other prominent officials, of conspiracy to rob the Treasury. We have an Interior Department from which a Delano has just retired, and swindled and long-suffering Indians are looking to see whether his successor means to follow his example. We have a Postal Department whose chief is justly honored because he has been exposing and stopping the rascalities previously perpetrated therein. Finally, we have a Congress, and the odor of Credit Mobilier, Salary-grab Pacific Mail, and other jobs too numerous to mention so pervades the legislative halls that we look instinctively for the buzzard to perch over the Speaker's desk.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous aspirants for the occupancy of the White House we question whether the average American citizen has a true appreciation of the comforts and luxuries which pertain to that position. In the discussion of the constitutional amendment limiting Presidents to one term, Hon. J. Proctor Knott, who has the amendment in charge thus pictured the allurements of the Presidential office:

> A salary of $50,000; a mansion sustained in a style of luxury that few persons dream of, furnished, repaired and heated at an annual expense of $25,000, with the very air breathed there perfumed by rare exotics propagated in a $25,000 garden house, maintained at an annual expense of $5,000, a private secretary at $3,000 a year to do the President's writing, two assistant secretaries at $2,500 a year to do the work of the private secretary, two clerks at $2,250 to do the work of the assistant secretaries, a steward at $2,000 to supply the President's table with the choicest wines and the richest viands that could tempt or satiate his appetite, with $6,000 a year for books, periodicals, stationery, telegrams and "other contingencies." If the children of Israel sighed for the flesh pots of Egypt, what must be the anguish of a sensitive soul when taking a last, long farewell of such salary and luxuries?

THE bill to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be collected by the boom companies of the State passed the Senate last week without any serious contest. Its success in the House is regarded as certain. The bill fixes the price of boomage at $1 per thousand feet, instead of $1.25 as at present. When the bill was before the Senate, Mr. Allen, Democratic member from the Lycoming district, showed from figures which were not and could not be disputed that at 90 cents a thousand feet, as the bill originally proposed, the revenue of the Williamsport Boom Company amounted annually to nearly $190,000, and its clear yearly profit to more than $100,000. It is surely time that an effective blow should be given to this rapacious monopoly of Peter Herdic's, and thus relieve the lumbermen from his robbery and extortion.

—Sam Clark (col.), a prominent Republican politician of Goldsboro, North Carolina, has been sent to the penitentiary for ten years for larceny.

The First Retrenchment Bill.

The promised work of practical economy begun in the House of Representatives last Wednesday, upon the appropriation bill for the Military Academy at West Point. The estimates for the next fiscal year require $430,470, and the bill from the committee gives $243,641, being a saving of $186,829. This difference is made up from various items, but especially in the pay and allowances to officers, professors, and cadets.

If it was proposed to single out West Point from the whole public service, and apply to it exclusively these reductions, there would be some ground for the assault upon this economy made by the advocates of extravagance in the House. But it is only a part of a system of retrenchment which is intended to be applied to all branches alike.

Why should the officers, professors, and cadets receive more pay, allowances, and contingent funds than are necessary to maintain them respectably? Nearly all the departments of life have been forced to economize by the stringency of the times. In the face of this harsh experience, which comes home in one form or another to every individual, a clamor is raised when it is proposed to cut off the excrescences which have added millions to the public burdens.

The Republicans, of course, resist the bill. Mr. Hale of Maine paraded a long array of mixed figures to prove how virtuous he and his party had been in the years of their corrupt and extravagant rule. They have achieved wonders in the way of economy, according to his statements, but unfortunately the books of the Treasury tell a very different story. Mr. Hurlbut also was very violent against the reduction, and rehearsed the old story of continuing glaring abuses merely because they have become chronic.

Secondly, they know if the Democrats make these great reductions upon a principle of genuine economy, the Republicans must suffer by contrast for the previous excesses at the Presidential election. Hence, all their efforts are now exerted to defeat this policy, and particularly to prevent an entering wedge for it in the West Point bill. Their shams will not succeed in the House, but may prevail in the Senate. In any event the President is expected to veto every real reform.

This issue must soon take form and substance. Parties will crystalize on it, and the questions which have heretofore agitated the public mind must disappear before one which touches the sensitive pocket nerve. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Morton may rave about dead sectional disputes and try to fan the embers of discord into new life; or they may attempt to push the anti-Catholic issue. But the laboring people who are living on short commons and wearing out their old clothes, demand peace as the first condition and radical retrenchment as the next. They will watch every vote, and know exactly where to fix the responsibility.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AT the suggestion of the Centennial Commission Mr. George P. Rowell has in contemplation a plan for a large and complete exhibition of American newspapers at Philadelphia. It is proposed to put up a building 66 feet in length and 44 in width, and furnish it with enough cases, containing 150 pigeon holes each, to hold all the 8,000 periodicals published in the United States. A room is to be fitted up to serve as a sort of headquarters for newspaper men attending the exhibition, where they can write and read and transact all their business. The plans for the building have been selected and are now in the hands of an architect. Mr. Rowell has devised a plan for the conduct of the exhibition, and the project will be carried out if the proprietors and publishers of newspapers show a disposition to co-operate in the undertaking. It is certainly desirable that so important a branch of American industry as is represented by the American newspapers should have a proper treatment at the Centennial Exhibition. For our newspapers are thoroughly representative of our people, and illustrate more strongly than anything else the marked progress we have made in the first century of our national existence. Mr. Rowell's plan seems to be a good one; it will cost from $15,000 to $20,000 to carry it out, and if 200 of the leading newspapers of the country would contribute $100 each the whole expense could be met.—*N. Y. World.*

HENRY C. BOWEN has written a letter in which he affirms his "unwavering opinion" that Henry Ward Beecher is guilty of the crimes heretofore charged against him, and also of perjury and hypocrisy. The letter was presented to the examining committee at Assistant Pastor Halliday's house Friday night, and Mr. Bowen was summoned to appear before the committee on Tuesday last. This is Mr. Bowen's language: I have known Mr. Beecher quite intimately since the day of his arrival in Brooklyn. I have been acquainted with him socially and privately, in church and in the family, in business matters and in religious matters. I have heard attentively but with profound grief what has been said to me confidentially against him. Now being summoned here to speak, and to speak the truth, I solemnly give it as my unwavering opinion, in view of all the facts and evidences presented to me, that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, without even the shadow of doubt in my mind, *is guilty of the awful crimes of adultery, perjury and hypocrisy.* This I say again, and before the bar of this committee, is my deliberate opinion, and I may be permitted to affirm that I give it calmly, without malice, and with no other than a sincere desire to do my duty faithfully to God and to man, to the church and to the world.

A SAGACIOUS DOCTOR.—On last Saturday night Dr. Wm. F. Trout was called upon to visit Mrs. Adam Gress, of Tod township, who had accidentally swallowed a set of artificial teeth. Upon arriving the doctor found that the lady, who uses a set consisting of three or four false teeth on a small plate, had actually swallowed them. They lodged at the entrance of the stomach, and the question was how they were to be extracted. The doctor did not have with him the instruments generally used in such cases, and was at a loss how to proceed. He at length hit upon an expedient. Procuring some sewing silk, he tangled it into a knot, and, having attached a string to it, requested her to swallow it. This after some difficulty she succeeded in doing, and the silk became entangled with the teeth, when all that remained to do was to pull them out by the string. A case like this probably never before occurred.—*Fulton Democrat.*

—People without brains are to be found the world over, but the Barnesville (Ga.) *Gazette* doesn't understand it in that sense. It says: "We saw in the office of Dr. R. V. Reid, of Zebulon, last week, quite a freak of nature in the form of a child, born without any brain. The body was well developed, being rather larger than usual, while the bones of the face and head seemed perfect up to a line on a level with the eyebrows, where they terminated in a rounded ring, very much resembling the top of a dipper. At the bottom of this the spinal cord may be seen terminating in a sort of fungus, with apparently not a vestige of brain. The child was still-born."

News and Other Notings.

—W. F. Pardoe, of Sullivan county, has eighty-one cousins.

—Congressman Piper, of California, is said to own over 200 acres within the city limits of San Francisco.

—A woman of forty applied to the Chicago County Clerk for a license to marry a boy of sixteen, and didn't get it.

—It is feared that some 150 lives were lost by the recent explosion of fire-damp in the Jabin coal mines, Belgium.

—Within a week Henry Herr, of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, has lost an adopted daughter, his only little son and a brother.

—Henry Bausman, of Lancaster county, sold tobacco raised last year on eight acres of ground to a California buyer for over $4,000.

—The explosion of the colliery at Jabin, Belgium, is almost an exact counterpart of the explosion some years ago at Carbondale, in this State.

—Alfred Martin, of Wilmington, N. C., has a portrait of George Washington, painted by the order of Lafayette, said to be an unusually good one.

—A Rochester, N. H., woman the other day picked out of her knee the needle that she sat down on twenty-five years ago. She was not so badly stuck after all.

—Eleven persons were trampled to death and many injured in a stampede caused by a false alarm of fire in Robinson's Opera House, at Cincinnati, on Saturday last.

—The jury in the case of Patrick Quigley, of Philadelphia, charged with killing his wife, on Monday night rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

—The fires in the old Baltimore mines, near Scranton, Pa., on which the steam from forty boilers has been forced for two years past, have been at last extinguished.

—John Hamlin, a Luzerne county blacksmith, performed the big feat of sharpening and shoeing all around sixteen horses in thirteen hours. He made every shoe fly.

—There is a family in Newburyport, Mass., occupying a house so situated that when dining at the same table the father eats in one town and the mother in another.

—A very young couple going to a Dunkard preacher, in Plane, Perry county, to be married, were refused, with the remark that there are enough people in the poor-house now.

—More gold has been discovered in the Black Hills. This is a good time of the year to make the discovery. Spring will will soon open, and it will be a favorable time for emigration.

—The aerial lady who bestrode the broomstick in M. G.'s melody has a rival in a Pittsfield, Mass., woman, who, dining the recent gale, took an involuntary ride across the street on a dry-goods box.

—It was rumored at Antwerp on Saturday that seven packages of gunpowder had been discovered among coals on board the Antwerp steamer, which had one hundred and fifty persons on board.

—It is said that one important coal producing corporation, the Pennsylvania railroad company, will not enter the combination for the purpose of suspending work at the mines or fixing a schedule of prices.

—The jury in the case of Landis, of Bridgeport, Conn., on trial for the murder of Carruth in Vineland some time ago, rendered the following verdict: We find the defendant not guilty on the ground of insanity.

—Both branches of Philadelphia Councils have joined in a cordial vote of thanks to Hon. Thomas A Scott for the faithful and efficient manner in which he fulfilled his contract for the construction of the Market Street bridge.

—Avery Skinner, Postmaster of Union Square, Oswego county, was appointed by John Quincy Adams in 1824 and still holds the office. He has been twice in the Assembly and twice in the State Senate and is now eighty years old.

—A singular accident is reported from Marinette, Wis. One Jacob Vesteen stooped to drink from the river between two blocks of ice, when the blocks came suddenly together and choked him. They had to chop the body out.

—Michael McFadden and Michael Burns of Fall River, quarrelled in the presence of McFadden's dog; the dog may not have understood the affair, yet the next time he met Burns he attacked him savagely, inflicting dangerous wounds.

—The Archbishop of Paris has received from the Archbishop of Beyrout 12 large planks of cedar cut from a tree on Mount Lebanon that had recently blown down. A few trees yet remain, supposed to be as old as the time when Solomon built the Temple.

—The dwelling of Geo. Heindle, near Honowaysville, Ills., was burned on Friday night, and Mr. Heindle, his wife and two children perished in the flames. A daughter, eighteen years of age, narrowly escaped by jumping from a second story window.

—John Dolan, convicted in New York of the murder of Mr. Noe, has been sentenced to be executed. The 24th of March was fixed as the date of the execution, in order to give Dolan's counsel time to prepare the points for argument before the Court of Appeals.

—The Constitution of Pennsylvania, adopted in 1776, had this laudable provision: "Whenever an office, through increase of fees or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by the Legislature."

—The centennial year commences bad for mothers-in-law. At St. John, N. B., Feb. 3d, John O'Neil killed his mother-in-law and dangerously, if not fatally, stabbed his father-in-law. They had opposed his marriage to their daughter and persuaded her to leave him.

—The family of Lewis Neides, of Reading, is unlucky. The daughter fell off a chair and broke her arm in two places. Soon after Neides himself fell and fractured his ribs, and before he had recovered his son aged ten years, fell and broke his arm at the elbow.

—The latest intelligence as to the health of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens indicate that he is slowly dying of consumption.—He has no expectation of regaining his health and has written to a member of the Georgia delegation to attend to his unfinished business at Washington.

—A most remarkable illustration has just been furnished of the overmastering force of genuine patriotism. Twenty newly-married couples stopped at a Philadelphia hotel one night last week, and nineteen of the brides sat up until after 12 o'clock reading Centennial tracts.

—The trial of Jos. Flemm, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the murder of his betrothed, Miss Amelia Ralling, on the 13th of last month, was opened Monday morning, and the case given to the jury in the evening. They returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

—It is stated that the name of Rev. Thomas Scott Preston, of New York City, has been sent to Rome as *dignissimus* for the vacant Roman Catholic See of Hartford, Conn. Father Preston was born in Hartford in 1824, was graduated at Trinity College in 1843, and was an Episcopal clergyman until 1849.

—An exceedingly curious case is reported from Enstis, Maine, where a Mrs. Cyrus Wing was seized a few days since with a pain in one of her fingers, and in forty-eight hours the flesh dropped from her arm as if it had been cooked. The arm was amputated at the elbow, but her recovery is doubtful.

—On Wednesday the clothing of Mrs. Samantha Browning, of Luzerne county, took fire while she was sitting in front of a range cutting carpet rags. In trying to extinguish the flames she set the house on fire. By the application of a bucket of water she saved the building, but she fell to the floor and died.

—A man and wife in Eastonton, Ga., were remarried after two years of matrimony. The first ceremony having been in some way informal, and the inheritance of large amount of property depending upon the validity of their marital relations, they called their friends together, had a brilliant wedding, and went off on a honeymoon tour.

—A monstrosity is now on exhibition at Lorah's Hotel, Pottstown, Pa. Its ribs on the left side are formed like those of a horse, while the right is that of an ox or bull. It has two pair of hips, one behind the others. It has also two tails and genital organs of both the horse and the bull. The left fetlock of the animal is that of a horse.

—A fire broke out in New York city at 6:30 Tuesday evening, at No. 125 Grand street, which proved the most destructive for years. The fire burnt through the entire block bounded by Grand, Howard, Broadway and Crosby streets, destroying altogether about thirty buildings. The total loss is estimated at four and a half millions.

—Senator Christiancy was married in Washington on Tuesday morning to Miss Lillie Lugerdeel, lately a clerk in the Treasury department. Senator Ferry, his colleague, officiated as groomsman. Senator Christiancy is according to the "Congressional Directory," nearly sixty-four years of age, and the bride is represented to be only nineteen.

—Bowen declined to appear before the Plymouth church examining committee on Tuesday evening, and wants the questions he is expected to answer reduced to writing, so that there will be no trouble about the matter. He insists that he has made a full statement, but that if the brethern want to go on with catechism they must reduce it to writing.

—A poor abused and deserted Detroit wife killed herself the other day, leaving the following proof of the great love she bore the man who was really her murderer: "My dear Richard, for love I got married, for love I die, and God bless you, and I freely forgive you. Pray the same, and we will meet in heaven above. I got the ten cents of Mrs. Rutridge to get laudanum."

—The people of San Rafael, Cal., were terribly startled recently by a man galloping at furious speed through the streets, crying as he went: "Flee to the mountains; the reservoir walls have given way!" San Rafael lies under the shadow of a 10,000,000 gallon reservoir, and the proclamation created the most intense excitement until it was discovered that the fast rider was a lunatic.

—A singular case has just been brought before the Board of Pardons. A boy, sixteen years of age, is serving a term of imprisonment in the Schuylkill county jail for having shot another boy, but without fatal effect. Strong efforts are making to procure his release, but these are opposed by the youthful prisoner himself, who likes the jail so well that he desires to stay there. He is employed by prison officials as a messenger.

—Among the passengers on the steamer Wilkand, which arrived in New York, on Monday, were Mrs. Thomassen, wife of the author of the Bremen-Haven dynamite disaster, and her four children. She expressed an unwillingness to talk about the cause of her unpleasant prominence, particularly in the presence of her children, who, as yet, are innocent of the whole affair. She proposes to seek retirement in her own home in this country.

—There is quite a sensation in Newburyport, Mass., over the marriage of James Parton, the author, to his stepdaughter, such marriages being forbidden by the statutes of that State. The bridegroom learned his status on the morning succeeding the wedding, and, to prevent further scandal, left his home in charge of his wife and took rooms for himself at a boarding house. He will apply to the legislature for a special act sanctioning the marriage.

—Mrs. Stevenson, a dashing widow of Cincinnati, whose true love on the eve of marriage absconded with her jewelry, after searching for him for many days found her man at Vine street, seized him, clung to him when he tried to escape, accused him voluably of his dishonesty and perfidy, got knocked down, chased him five blocks, worsted him in a fight and held him till a policemen came up and took him to the station house, where she discovered that he was some one else.

—Cardinal Manning writes to the London *Times* stating that the telegrams from Rome that he intends to proceed thither to promote the union of a portion of the English ritualistic clergy with the Roman Catholic church, and that he had made proposals to the Vatican looking to that end are wholly, from first to last, devoid of truth. He says: "No scheme whatsoever on the subject of ritualism has ever been, to my knowledge, proposed or opposed or defended at Rome."

—Monday afternoon Helena and Anna Dunn, aged respectively five and three years, were roasted to death at their residence in Linden Place, Philadelphia. The mother went out shopping, locking the children up in the house. About an hour after her departure a neighbor noticed a light in the second story, and breaking in the door found the eldest child on the landing and the other in the centre of the room, both dead. The furniture was on fire at the time. The bodies presented a horrible sight.

—Miss Belle Harper, of Fairhaven, W. Va., was paid attention by a young man, who finally said he would not have her. Then Miss Belle armed herself with her father's shot gun, stepped out of her door as her lover was passing on the opposite side of the street, raised the gun and, as she says, "took aim, prayed to the Lord, and fired." The young man fell, Miss Harper stepped backed into the house, and said to her father: "Pap, I've shot him," and then sat down and ate a hearty dinner. She is out on bail and he will soon be out on crutches.

—While clearing snow from the Midland Railroad, in Connecticut, on Wednesday, the plow left the track, and crashing into the bridge over the Willimantic river, smashed it down, and bridge, plow and engine tumbled into the river, together with the nine men on the plow and cab. Those on the plow were all more or less bruised and cut, while those in the cab, in addition to other wounds, were severely scalded—one or two fatally. The mail and passenger train was flagged by a man who extricated himself from the debris in time to prevent it plunging into the wreck.

—Fresh illustrations of Winslow's swindling come to light daily. A gentleman interested in a Christian object recently went to Winslow and asked him to contribute something. In the course of the conversation the gentleman remarked that he had a check for $50 which he proposed to hand in for the object named. "I am glad to have an opportunity to give what I can to it," said Winslow. "Here is a note for $100, but you must give me that $50 check, as I cannot afford to contribute more than $50." It is needless to say that the note was forged, and that Winslow received a check for $50 for a worthless piece of paper.

THIS WILL NOTIFY THE PUB

of our intention to put NEW and LOWER PRICES on much of our Stock

THE YEAR'S CLOSING OUT SALE WILL COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK WEEK-DAY MORNING, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL AND WINTER IS SOLD.

THE MAIN FACT IS:

We have made up TOO MANY OVERCOATS and SUITS for this year, and to our Stock into Cash needed for 1876, we will make *certain sacrifices* apparent ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we gone through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the many of our present prices.

To be very exact in stating this matter, as we do not intend that any or custom of our house shall mislead the public in the least particular, per to say, that this Mark Down, whilst it applies to

A THOUSAND AND MORE OVERCOATS,
A THOUSAND AND MORE BUSINESS COATS,
HUNDREDS OF DRESS COATS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND VESTS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF PANTS,

and extends throughout our house, yet there are some lots in which (as they have been marked at close prices,) we shall make no change.

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS IS

Our FINAL and ONLY Mark Down this Se

SO THAT NONE NEED WAIT FOR LOWER PRICES.

THE STEP WE TAKE WILL WONDERFULLY AID THOSE WHO FEEL LIKE B

The Terms of the Sale are the usual Terms of our Hou

1.—No Second or Altered Price—ONE FIX ED PRICE.

2.—Cash from All, to warrant Low Prices.

—The Contract on our part, to *return the money*, is a part of the large case (provided goods are returned unworn).

4.—A *Full Guarantee* given for each garment.

The Stock we offer is all NEW, and is not "BOUGHT" or "WHOLESALE"

OUR OWN CAREFULLY MADE CLOTHIN

It will be remembered that our stock always embraces the CHOICEST STA STANTIAL GOODS, and that EVERY SIZE and SHAPE is provided for both STA It will also be borne in mind that there is but ONE OAK HALL, and THE CORNER OF

6th SIXTH--SIXTH--SIXTH--SIXTH **And MARKET Streets.**

Hoping for a visit from each reader, and that our friends will pass this to all their friends in the country,

We are Very Truly,

Wanamaker & Bro

PHILADELPHIA.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUIN

113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

NEWEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BE

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria.

[2-4.] tf. Don't forget the number and street.

—A few days ago Edward S. Stokes, the murderer of Jim Fisk, was granted a writ of *habeas corpus* by Judge Dykeman, and on Saturday morning he was taken before the Court, who refused to release him on the ground that the time he was on trial and waiting to be tried could not be considered as part of the four years' sentence.

—During the recent trial of Doyle, at Manch Chunk, for murder one of the prisoners now in jail there for being concerned in the murder made a full confession of the murder of special Police Officer Yost, who was shot and killed at Tamaqua, on the night of July 5, 1875. A reward of several thousands dollars was offered for the murderer by the town and county officials. The confession having implicated men named Carroll, Duffy, Boyle, Rearity and McGehen, these men were arrested near Tamaqua, on Saturday and taken to Pottsville city at once and lodged in jail. Much excitement prevails over the arrest at Tamaqua.

—Of the 60,000 men and boys whom the great suspension in the anthracite coal regions will throw out of employment about 17,000 are in the eastern districts of the Wyoming coal field, extending from Carboudale to Jenkins township below Pittston and including both those places. More than 23,000 men and boys will be thrown idle in the Schuylkill region, including the Pottsville, Shamokin and Ashland districts, and in the middle districts of Luzerne and Carbon, embracing Wilkesbarre and Hazleton, and the southern districts of Luzerne and Carbon, extending from Jenkins township through the remainder of the Wyoming valley, over 20,000 men and boys.

—The following apochryphal story comes from Machias, Maine: More than a year ago a lady in that city, while "stirring up" a straw bed, lost a ring from her finger. Strict search was made, but the ring could not be found. The straw was emptied in the spring in the stable, and used as bedding for horses, and thrown upon the manure heap; the manure was hauled about three miles and used upon a potato lot. The crop of potatoes was dug and cellared, and as the man was cutting some of them to feed his horses his knife struck upon some hard substance, which, on investigation, proved to be the identical ring lost in the straw bed more than a year previous.

—A Troy (N. Y.) man has been trying to kill rats with bread covered with arsenic. The bread disappeared, but the rats didn't diminish, and finally he caught his thirteen year-old daughter eating it. She confessed that she had disposed of all of it, and liked it better than anything she had ever tasted. It appears that the girl had fits a year ago, when she kept begging for arsenic, and the doctor, thinking she was going to die any way, gave her some, whereupon she got well. Since then she has been given the deadly poison at different times, the only effect being to make her appear well, bright and cheerful. The case has been laid before several scientific men, all of whom pronounce it one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age.

—Additional particulars of the tragedy in Lyndon, Vt., on Tuesday of last week, which resulted in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, the wounding of the murderer's wife and the suicide of the murderer, invest the affair with a deeper horror. The fiend accomplished his work most effectually. He struck his mother three times, settling the whole bit of the axe into her head on either side just above the ears, and inflicting a blow upon the neck, which severed her head from her body, two small pieces of skin only holding it. The father had, besides the cut on his neck, which laid bare the windpipe, two deep cuts in the head with the axe, reaching from the crown of his head down below the eye, into each of which a man's hand could be inserted. The young man had a severe knife cut in his throat, which shows that he attempted suicide by cutting his throat before hanging himself. It is difficult to account for this triple tragedy. There seems to be evidence of his having a passionate nature, and that there had been an increasing ill-will on his part toward his mother since his marriage, which occurred a little more than a year ago.

CALIFORN

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTE

Embraces under one management the Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its connections forms the shortest line between Chicago and all points in Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Nebraska, California, and the

Its

Omaha and Californ

Is the shortest and best route to Northern Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia.

Chicago, Madison and Line

Is the short line for Northern Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul, Duluth, and all points in the west. Its

Winona and St. Pete

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Mankato, St. Peter, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota.

Green Bay and Marqu

Is the only line for Janesville, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Negaunee, Marquette, Ishpeming, and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuq

Is the only route for Elgin, Belvidere, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwauk

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only line passing through Evanston, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnebago, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleeping Cars connect with those of the Union Pacific Railway, forming the shortest line to all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the South, the trains of this Company leave the Union Depot, Madison Street, Chicago.

Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

Through Express daily, with Pullman Palace Cars and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City, without change. Through Express daily, with Pullman Palace Cars and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains. Parlor Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Palace Cars through to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Prospect, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars on night train to Manchester, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Pullman Cars to Winona, Minn.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kewanee, and other points, you can have three trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway. Office, No. 5 State Street, Opposite Tremont House; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, Sherman House; Depot Ticket Office, Madison and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not obtainable at your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

January 28, 1876.-1y.

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSI

W. H. ROSENST

Manufacturer of

Union Crop LEAT

AND DEALER IN

BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTER

JOHNSTOWN, PA

4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.

Jan. 7, 1876.-1y.

Miller Hou

LATE "CAIN HOUSE"

Corner Main and Pitt

CREENSBURG, PA

Very Centre Town. Frontis Court H

[2-4, 76.-tf.] JOHN PORTE

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 11, 1876.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.—The members of the Democratic County Committee are requested to meet at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, THE 2D DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the purpose of electing two Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to meet at Lancaster on the 22d of the same month; also to select conferees to meet similar conferees from Blair county to appoint a Senatorial delegate, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Committees. A full attendance is requested.

ISAAC WIKE, Chairman.

Wilmore, Jan. 31, 1876.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Adams Twp.—James Costello.
Allegheny Twp.—Jacob Nagle.
Blacklick Twp.—A. M. Longenecker.
Barr Twp.—Henry Dumm.
Cambria Bor.—John Ryan.
Carroll Twp.—Peter Kane.
Carrolltown Bor.—A. Walters.
Chest Twp.—C. Langthen.
Chest Springs Bor.—Silas McGough.
Clearfield Twp.—Richard Collins.
Conemaugh Twp.—J. Wissinger.
Conemaugh Bor.—John Widman, 1st ward; Michael Quinn, 2d ward.
Croyle Twp.—William Lloyd.
East Conemaugh Bor.—Thomas McCabe.
Ebensburg Bor.—John D. Thomas, E. W.; Joseph McDonald, W. W.
Franklin Twp.—Isaac Horner.
Gallitzin Twp.—Charles Hunter.
Gallitzin Bor.—James Eagan.
Jackson Twp.—Henry Benger.
Johnstown B. F. Speedy's, 1st ward; J. V. Shaffer, 2d ward; Lewis Wehn, 3d ward; John Dowler, 4th ward; Andrew Sarlouis, 5th ward; Joseph Koontz, 6th ward.
Loretto Bor.—A. J. Christy.
Millville Bor.—William O'Brien, 1st ward; Robert Sargeant, 2d ward.
Munster Twp.—John Farren.
Nanty Glo Bor.—John Dimond.
Portage Bor.—Joseph Weis.
Richland Twp.—Daniel Skelly.
Summerhill Twp.—William Linton.
Susquehanna Twp.—Peter Heffrick.
Taylor Twp.—William J. Headrick.
Washington Twp.—James A. Maher.
White Twp.—William Fleming.
Wilmore Bor.—Edward Miller.
Westmoreland Bor.—William Mageehan.
Upper Yoder Twp.—William R. Grubb.
Lower Yoder Twp.—James Burns.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Conner Brady, we are glad to notice, is pretty near himself again.

—The weather clerk evidently don't take much stock in ye groundhog.

—The first day of March is also the first day of the lenten season this year.

—Election returns for the Altoona voter—"We're bound for the happy (Gil)land of Canaan!"

—Wild pigeons in abundance are again on the wing and enthusiastic shootists are once more on the qui vive.

—Monday evening next has been suggested to us by several Democrats as the proper time for nominating a borough ticket.

—Eighty-five sheep were killed by dogs in Taylor, Derry and Salem townships, Westmoreland county, one night last week.

—A Huntingdon county calf, twenty-one months and fourteen days old, was butchered the other day and netted 562 pounds of clean meat.

—E. F. M.'s contribution to our "Puzzle Department," and an additional one from Loretto, came too late for insertion this week.

—Richard M'Quillan, who was an inmate of the county almshouse since 1861, died in the institution on Monday night last, aged 74 years.

—As a prognosticator of the weather the groundhog is by no means a success, if the last few days can be accepted as a criterion to judge by.

—The Republican voters of Ebensburg are hereby called to meet at the Court House on evening for the purpose of nominating a borough ticket.

—In Pittsburgh, on Tuesday last, Geo. M. Wade, Esq., of this place, was, on motion of Hon. J. W. Hall, admitted to practice in the U. S. District Court.

—If the Republicans of Altoona should elect the voters in the coming municipal election, that city will come under the prohibitory law forthwith.

—Judge Easly, at the solicitation of many friends, has consented to stand as the citizens' candidate for re-election to the office of Burgess of Johnstown borough.

—A German named Hahn, aged about sixty years, was run over and instantly killed at Bennett station, on the West Penn R. R., on Monday evening last.

—Mrs. Banks, of Cromwell twp., Huntingdon county, was so terribly burned by clothes taking fire from a stove not long ago, that she died in a few days after.

—Five Cops of Johnstown was brought to grief on Saturday night last, charged with stealing an overcoat and several toilet articles from a sleeping apartment in the Mansion House.

—It will be news to the Blair county boys to learn from the Harrisburg *Patriot* that three of the eight convicts recently sent up that locality to the Western Penitentiary were murderers.

—A little child in the First Ward, Johnstown, fell on the blade of a butcher knife on Friday last and cut an ugly gash in one of its cheeks. Butcher knives are nice playthings for little folks.

—Petitions are being circulated in Blair county for the repeal of the scalp act, as four cents and odd dollars is considered too small a price to pay for fox scalps and "sich" now in the course of a year.

—Thomas O'Brien, a young man residing in this county, was arrested in Hollidaysburg last Saturday and fined $5 and costs for guiding his horses with a sharp nail driven into the end of a stick.

—One of the "coals" used in unloading rail road iron at the C. L. Works, Johnstown, struck the left leg of Mr. Cornelius Ryan, of Millville borough, on Tuesday evening last, fracturing the limb below the knee.

—Samuel Henry, of Greensburg, had his right thumb badly demoralized about midnight on Saturday, at East Conemaugh, by being caught between the "dead-wood" of two freight cars he was engaged in coupling.

—A German lad, name not given, whose home is in Cambria borough, had three of his fingers ground to a jelly by being caught between the cog-wheels of an engine at the Cresson Rolling Mill, one day last week.

—A Carrolltown husband has been made aware, if such a consummation is possible in such a way these hard times, by being presented by his wife with twin babies—a boy and girl. Long may they live and thrive!

—Leslie G. Storms, who wasn't so slow getting out of the Johnstown lock-up a few days ago, was re-arrested in Springfield, Ohio, on Monday last, and will probably be taken back here for trial on the charge of larceny.

—Jake Hawker is the name of the last individual who has realized the "true inwardness" of our county prison. He was brought from Johnstown on Tuesday night last, charged with stabbing against him is aggravated assault and battery.

—We are pleased to learn that our young Cambria county friend, Mr. Wm. B. Conway, has been appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Register and Recorder of Westmoreland county. He will perform his duties well and faithfully.

—Mr. Herman Baumer, father of Sheriff Baumer, upon whom a very dangerous surgical operation was recently performed, is recovering rapidly, notwithstanding his advanced age, and there are no indications of inflammation setting in.

—We stated when the change was decided upon, and now repeat it for the information of readers, that the next term of Court will commence on the *fourth Monday*, being the 28th day of March, and not as heretofore on the first Monday of that month.

—Wm. Cole, a former resident of Lower Yoder township, this county, was run over by the 8th freight east, near Latrobe, on Sunday night last, and almost instantly killed. He was walking on the track at the time and is thought to have been intoxicated.

—All the U. S. postal cars of the Pa. R. R. Co. are to be painted white forthwith, after the style now in vogue on the Limited Mail.

—Henry Martz, of Lilly's station, who was taken to the Allegheny county jail not long since for selling liquor without paying the U. S. special tax, has been released on $500 bail to appear and answer at the May term of the U. S. Court, Pittsburg.

—The many friends of Hon. John Reilly in this county will be glad to learn that he has become one of the fathers of the republic, his amiable "better half" having recently presented him with a fine, bouncing heir of the masculine pursuasion. Long live the young Congressman to honor the worthy name he bears.

—If we hadn't seen the announcement in the Altoona *Mirror* we wouldn't have known that "H. J. Hammond, of Ebensburg, Cambria county, has been appointed a Notary Public by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate," nor would we even have known that a man bearing that name had a habitation in our midst.

—In our notice of the Democratic nominations for city officers in Altoona last week, we inadvertently omitted to mention the name of our printer friend and editorial brother, Mr. Harry Slep, of the *Mirror*, who was nominated for School Director, Mr. John H. Tinker being his colleague. May he be elected even if brother Dern has to take a back seat.

—Mr. George Harrencane, a former well known and respected citizen of this place, died in Wabasha county, Minn., on the 9th of January last, aged about 64 years. Mr. H. was a brother-in-law of Mr. Dennis Brawley, of this place, and for many years carried on the tinware manufacturing business here, whence he removed to Minnesota about the year 1857.

—It is not very important for a man to know just how many bones are in his body, but it is highly important for him to know that after a good coat of flesh there is nothing so well calculated to warm the marrow in his bones as a comfortable suit of well-made clothing from the popular low-priced clothing emporium of Jas. J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown.

—The venerable father of our worthy friend, Thos. I. M'Kiernan of Altoona, who has acceptably filled the position of Justice of the Peace at Williamsburg, Blair county, for the past quarter of a century, was recently renominated for the same position by a vote of 124 to 1—the opposing vote standing alone in his glory. Such unanimity is certainly very creditable to the recipient.

—Information is desired of the whereabouts of Charles and Henry Rice, aged respectively between 12 and 13 and 9 and 10 years, who left their home in Carroll township several months ago without the leave or consent of their father. Any person knowing of their whereabouts and doings will confer a favor by addressing Conrad Rice, Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa.

—He who by farming would get rich must dig, and sow, and plant, and "sich"; work hard all day, sleep hard all night, save every cent, and not get tight. Yet even this in vain may be unless he has the sense to see that bargains rare can be enjoyed by buying goods from Myers & Lloyd, who keep a stock that none excel, and sell at rates that beat all—well, go and see how it is yourself.

—Take hold of the work of life, my boy, in an honest, earnest way; though all begin at the foot af the hill, the constant heart and the steadfast will at the top hold regal sway. And while you are engaged in the landable work, my boy, don't forget that there is no cheaper place in the country to buy ready-made clothing than at famous Oak Hall, kept by S. J. Hess, at 241 and 243 Main st., Johnstown.

—The extensive planing mill owned by Mr. Wm. Stoke, and located in Altoona, together with a school house adjoining, was burned to the ground about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, the work no doubt of incendiaries. Mr. Stoke's loss is put down at $12,000 and insurance at $5,200, while the school building, which was a frame structure, was worth some $500 or $600 and was fully insured.

—Mr. Henry Fritz, of Yoder township, had three of his fingers caught in a cutting-machine and badly lacerated on Thursday of last week, and Christian Miller, in his great haste to secure the services of a doctor for Mr. Fritz, forgot to pull up while crossing the Kernville bridge, and the result was his arrest and the imposition of the usual penalty for driving faster than a walk over that structure.

—Mr. Bart. McCabe, engineer of our Branch train, and Mr. James Hopkins, fireman on the locomotive of the gravel train, both of whom were badly injured in the recent collision near Cresson, are doing well, and the former gentleman will soon be able to resume his duties here. The latter had only one of his legs injured, as the FREEMAN stated, and that was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated.

—The boss lamp of the borough has just been erected in front of Mr. Geo. Huntley's hardware store, and when the "true inwardness" of its mission has fully dawned upon it, it will no doubt prove a welcome light to nightly wayfarers along the High-way of Ebensburg. Mr. M. L. Oatman has also had his large lamp repainted, reburnished and set out on a new post to reflect credit upon its owner and great brilliancy upon scenes surrounding.

—A tramp named Floyd picked up a piece of paper near East Conemaugh, on Friday last, which had evidently been unwrapped from the lunch of another tramp who preceded him, and in it found a notice of the death of his mother in Philadelphia. Proceeding to the station, he made known the facts, and the telegraph being called into requisition, a remittence reached him over the wires and he returned home, where he arrived one week after his best friend on earth had been laid to rest.

—It is proper to say that the receipts and expenditures of the county for the past year, as audited by the County Auditors, and the account of the Directors of the Poor with the county for the same period, show that the affairs of the county and of the almshouse have been prudently and judiciously managed. The respective statements cannot fail to give satisfaction to the people whose interests have been so well protected, and at the same time reflect great credit on the officials in charge.

—Joseph Martz, of Salem township, Westmoreland county, attempted to dislodge a squirrel the other day by putting a package of powder into a hollow tree in which the squirrel had taken refuge and then touching a match to it, but the squirrel didn't dislodge near so rapidly as the hair and flesh on Mr. Martz's head and face. In fact the experiment proved a perfect boomerang and returned to plague the inventor, who was shockingly burned about the head and face, as above indicated.

—The Harrisburg *Parriot* led us into the error of saying last week that Alex. McClure, one of the parties recommended for executive clemency by the Board of Pardons, had been convicted in this county, of larceny, while the truth is that McClure, whose first name is John, not Alexander, was a Jefferson county convict, whose offence was an attempt to procure abortion. Oscar Graeffe, convicted of larceny in the Johnstown District Court, is the man from this county whose pardon was recommended.

—Kind hearts are the gardens, kind thoughts are the roots, kind works are the blossoms, kind deeds are the fruits. Such gardens and roots, blossoms and fruits, and a hosts of fine suits can be found at all times at the largest and oldest clothing store in Blair county, which as all know or should know by this time is located on Twelfth street, next door to the post-office, and is kept by that prince of clothiers and most liberal of dealers, Mr. Godfrey Wolff, who knows how to win and retain custom by selling cheap and dealing in nothing but the best of goods.

—Hugh A. Caldwell, Esq., for many years a school teacher in Hollidaysburg, and who subsequently filled the office of Register and Recorder in that county for three terms, and afterwards acted as Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's office at Harrisburg under Generals Campbell and Beath, died at Curwensville, Clearfield county, on Thursday of last week, aged 63 years. We knew Mr. Caldwell long and intimately, having been one of his pupils for several terms, and can truly say that he was a kind-hearted, high-minded and honorable gentleman, and the possessor of more than ordinary abilities. Peace to his ashes.

—Martin Haley, the insane man who attempted to drown himself in the river at East Conemaugh on or about the 17th of last month, and who was brought to the county almshouse the same evening, where he manifested for a time such a violent disposition that he had to be secured to the floor, and refused for several days to partake of any nourishment, was on Monday evening last, in accordance with his own request, sent to his home in Wilmington, Delaware, by Steward Lilly, his mental condition being sufficiently restored to warrant the journey. An inordinate love for liquor is what caused the unfortunate man's troubles.

—Our borough authorities having previously entered into a contract with a Reading company for the delivery here of about one hundred tons of iron pipe at the remarkable low price of $40 per ton, last night completed the letting of the water works by awarding to Mr. Samuel Hanford the contract for building the reservoir, his bid being $700 if the stone work is puddled and $800 if cemented, and giving to Messrs. John Wherley and James Gallagher the excavating and filling of the trenches at forty cents per yard, or about $1,200 for the entire work. The borough reserved the right to have the laying of the pipe done by special contract.

—We learn from a reliable source that Very Rev. J. Tuigg, Bishop elect of the diocese of Pittsburgh, has received a letter from Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, in which he informs Father Tuigg of the fact that the bull of the Holy Father creating him Bishop, as aforesaid, have been entrusted to him (Bishop Domenec) for conveyance to the newly elect, and that the appointment is imperative and without appeal. It is not known to even Bishop Domenec himself what the boundaries of the new diocese really are, and all attempts to define them are therefore mere guess work. As Bishop Domenec will, however, reach home some time next week the matter cannot much longer remain a mystery.

—At the assignee's sale on Saturday last of the real estate of Geo. C. K. Zahm, Esq., 76 acres of landin Cambria township were purchased by Mr. John Dougherty for the sum of $608, being $8 per acre, while the 14 acre tract in the same township was disposed of to Hon. A. A. Barker for $704, or $51 per acre, a square of ground in the West Ward brought $510, Mr. F. A. Barker, being the purchaser, and one of the four lots in Salina, Kansas, was purchased by John E. Scanlan, Esq., for $45. The town property here and the other three lots in Salina were not sold—$3,400, the highest bid offered for the former, being considered too low, and no bidders being found for the remaining lots in Kansas.

—The one hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington will be joyfully commemorated in this place by a grand Martha Washington Tea Party and Centennial Concert (vocal and instrumental), at Belmont, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 22d, under the auspices of the Ladies' Fair and in aid of the Church of the Holy Name, and we know whereof we affirm when we assure our readers that enjoyable and successful as the last Tea Party was, the one to come is bound to eclipse it in every respect. Excellent music has been secured, abundant edibles will be provided, an elegant and elaborate supper will be served, and every provision will be made for a night of unalloyed enjoyment and pleasant social intercourse. The admission cards for lady and gentleman have been placed at the low price of $1, gentleman alone 75 cts., and all who have the desire and the disposition to enjoy the festivities in a becoming manner are cordially invited to attend.

—Quite an interesting quarrel is now in progress among our Republican brethren on the subject of Burgess, and crimination and recrimination are being indulged in very freely on all sides. The water works will be a big bone of contention in the election next Tuesday, notwithstanding the fact that their erection is a foregone conclusion which the coming contest can in nowise effect. Mr. Geo. Huntley, the present Burgess has announced himself as the water-works candidate, regardless of party trammels, and Mr. Thomas Davis (Jackson) seems to be the coming man on the Republican side. What the Democrats propose to do about it has not yet transpired, nor does there seem to be any name prominently mentioned for the office among our political friends. Wouldn't it be well for the Democrats to come together, say to-morrow evening, and make their nominations. The chances for the election of a Democratic Burgess and Council were never better, especially, we should judge, if our candidates are not overly anxious to take a little water in their'n.

AN OPERATION IN LITHOTOMY.—Herman Baumer, sr., father of Sheriff Baumer, of Cambria county, a gentleman who is now in his 77th year, has been suffering for several years past with what is known in the vernacular as stone in the bladder. It is now about eight or nine years since he first felt annoyance from this cause, and more recently the inflamation resulting from the presence of this foreign substance was so great as to inflict upon the old gentleman the most excruciating pain. Finally it was suggested by Louis Baumer, his son, that possibly an operation might relieve him, and in pursuance of this he called upon Dr. John Lowman to have an opinion in the premises. An examination was made by this skillful surgeon, and the instrument at once detected the stone which caused all the pain. The doctor agreed to make an incision and remove the obstruction; but owing to the advanced age of Mr. Baumer, it would of course be impossible to guarantee that his recovery would follow. The patient declared his willingness to take any risk, rather than suffer such torture any longer, and the surgeon at once commenced treating him so as to have his system in suitable condition. This morning, at ten o'clock, a group of physicians, consisting of the operating physician, his son, Dr. W. B. Lowman, and Drs. Swan and Schill, stood in the room where the old gentleman lay. The keen knife, held in the careful hands of the first mentioned gentleman, made an incision of about three inches at the *anus*, and in as far as the bladder. Then the latter was opened to the length of two and a-half inches, the tong-shaped instrument quickly but carefully inserted, and the stone was drawn forth. In shape and color it was like a pebble-stone that might be picked up any place along the shore of the river, and its weight is just one and one-half ounces. It is oval or egg-shaped, and at one end red granules formed a rough edge, where it had fastened to the bladder, but the rest of it is nearly as smooth and polished as a river stone. The peculiar operation is known by the surgical term of "Lithotomy," and, as may be supposed, it requires great skill to perform it. Mr. Baumer suffered considerable pain, but after the substance was removed he rallied very much, and there is a strong hope of his ultimate recovery. His loss of blood did not exceed two ounces.—*Johnstown, Tribune 4th.*

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS are so compounded from concentrated principles, extracted from roots and herbs, as to combine in each small granule, *scarcely larger than a mustard seed*, as much cathartic power as is contained in any larger pills for sale in drug stores. They are not only pleasant to take, but their operation is easy—unattended with any griping pain. They operate without producing any constitutional disturbance. Unlike other cathartics, they do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable*, no particular care is required while using them.

$500 *Reward* is offered by the Proprietor to any one who will detect in these Pellets any calomel or other form of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

They are sold by Druggists.

THE MOST POPULAR SONG OF THE DAY is "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore," composed by Will. L. Thompson. Such is the extraordinary popularity of this most exquisite song that it is scarcely possible to keep it in print. Messrs. Lion & Healy of this city have just given an order for 5,000 copies, and other dealers are ordering it by the thousand.—*Chicago Journal.*

For sale by all Music Dealers—Price 40 cents. Published by W. L. THOMPSON & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

The Currency Question.

THE SOPHISTRY OF THE BONDHOLDERS—THE GREENBACK PARTY'S PLANS—THE EXPERIENCE OF FRANCE, GERMANY AND ENGLAND ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION—JUDGE KELLEY'S PLAN AND THE PRESIDENT'S TACTICS, ETC.

[FOURTH PAPER.]

DEAR FREEMAN—I presume you have, ere this, concluded that your correspondent has forgotten his design—for which you would doubtless not be sorry—but you are not so fortunate. Temporary indisposition and want of time kept me silent for a time.

In my last paper I spoke briefly of the comparative utility of the different media of currency. In this I will continue the subject a little farther. It is obvious to all reasonable men that, for mercantile transactions, a sound paper currency is preferable to coin. But if business depended entirely on the currency of the country for means of exchange, not one-tenth part of the business would be transacted. In proof of this assertion it is only necessary to state that the clearing-houses in New York city alone frequently transact business to the amount of $100,000,000 per day; and not for one day at a time, but for weeks and months together, and this principally by what are known as clearing-house checks. Checks, drafts and bills of exchange are easier of transmission than paper currency and are consequently more used. But they will not do in all business transactions. The artisan, the agriculturist, the merchant the manufacturer and the laborer must have money for their wants, and the scarcity of money causes distress in all the branches and avenues of trade. Two things are evident: there is not enough money in the country for the requirements of trade, and what there is lacks elasticity,

WHAT THE BONDHOLDERS SAY.

"But," say the hard money men, "the greenback party wants to demonetize gold; to inflate the currency; to break the faith of the government," etc. Say to them, "To restore confidence you must return to specie payments; you must contract the currency, and make it elastic by giving it a gold basis."

WHAT THE GREENBACK PARTY PROPOSES TO DO.

The greenback men *do not* propose to demonetize gold, nor to *inflate* the currency, in the proper sense of the word, nor yet to violate national faith. We would still coin gold, but we would make the greenback a full legal-tender, equal to gold. We would have the national currency of such a volume as the business of the country would require; but this we would, for the most part, accomplish by with drawing the circulation of the *national* banks and substituting the currency of the government in its stead, thereby saving the interest paid on the bonds deposited as security with the Treasurer, and increasing the circulation by putting in the hands of the people the amount of money which the national banks are required by law to keep as a reserve.

But this talk about inflation and consequent national bankruptcy is only a bugbear, gotten up by the bondholders to scare silly people. I do not mean to say that a superfluity of currency would not be injurious, or that the issue of an unlimited amount would not depreciate it, but I do insist that the government could safely double the present *maximum* of issue. And I believe that had the government in the first place issued $1,000,000,000 in greenbacks and had not allowed the institution of national banks we would not be afflicted by hard times.

THE EXPERIENCE OF FRANCE.

Five years ago France was defeated in the most gigantic war of modern times. To add to her humiliation she was rent by internecine strife. She was burdened by a huge war debt. The iron heel of her haughty conqueror was on her throat as she lay humbled in the dust, and he insolently demanded, besides the territory he and wrenched from her an *indemnity* the largest ever exacted by a proud victor. France paid this indemnity, and she paid it two years in advance of the stipulated time, but it took, you may say, all her gold. What did France then do? In addition to her *bonds*, which, unlike ours are in the hands of her own people, she issued paper currency to the amount of $482,000,000. Mark the result! To-day France is the most prosperous nation on the face of the globe. Her people are employed, and, under her republican form of government, happy. Her exports for 1875-6 exceeded those of any other year of her existence, or of any other nation, the value of exports for the year mentioned being about $1,700,000,000. Her treasury now contains over $300,000,000 in *gold*, and her paper currency is at par with gold. She is now a terror to her arch-enemy, menacing him with a volunteer force of 600,000 men. Her commerce is the first in the world. And all this has been accomplished by her irredeemable paper money, which bears on its face a *simple promise to pay*. Germany, on the other hand, with her specie basis and her vast indemnity, is actually in debt for the money it pays. And England, that paradise of hard money, is witnessing business failures of the most extensive proportions and of startling frequency. A widespread panic prevails, so much so that her business men are discussing the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a suspension of specie payments. This specie payment twaddle is a

"DELUSION AND A SNARE."

Specie payments, forsooth, when we can hardly get enough gold to pay the interest on our national debt, the excess of our imports over our exports, and what we pay to foreign shipping for freight, etc.

Why can we not follow the example of France? Can we not learn wisdom from the wise? Is not this country far richer than France in resources of every kind, in the extent of our territory, etc? Why, then, could we not safely issue as much national currency as France did?

But the great question is not more one of the volume than of

THE ELASTICITY OF OUR CURRENCY.

One great cause of the unelasticity of the currency is the absence of a common safe place of deposit. Before the *panic*, persons who had money which they did not then need deposited it with the banks, which in turn loaned it to New York banks, where it was *cornered* and loaned out to wild speculators. To remedy this evil, Judge Kelly proposes that the Treasurer of the United States be empowered to issue bonds in denominations as low as $20 at 3-65-100 per cent. interest to persons who wish to loan money to the government. This would effectually prevent the cornering of money, and give the poorer classes a safe place of deposit. The lender could recall his money when needed, or convert his *bond* to the same use, and the government could use the money in paying its expenses. This measure would expand the currency without inflating it, and would bring the people into closer relation with the government, which would then be the great savings-bank of her citizens.

A TRANSPARENT TRICK.

President Grant in his last annual message recommended to Congress a plan which, at first sight, appears to be that of Judge Kelly, but which is exactly opposite. The President proposed to issue 3.65-100 bones in small denominations for greenbacks, which he would then cancel. Thereupon the administration organs and the bondholders set up the cry that the President had captured the pet idea of Judge Kelley, whom they dubbed "the wildest inflationist in the country," and turned it to the purpose of contracting the currency. No two schemes could differ more widely. By Judge Kelley's plan the government would derive benefit as well as the people in the saving of interest, which would be the result of not having to fall back on the revenues of the country, which could then be applied to paying the interest on the public debt, while the President's plan would increase the bonded debt of the country, decrease the currency, and thereby deprive the government of the use of the money by which the bonds were purchased. In other words, it would be a calling in of a currency which bears no interest and giving out an interest-bearing currency, and not a loan.

THINGS TO BE DONE TO REMEDY THESE EXISTING EVILS.

In the first place we must cut off corruption in all the branches of government. Secondly, we must repeal all vicious legislation on the subject of finance. Thirdly, we must make our currency uniform, that is our paper money must be on a par with gold. (If this cannot be done, constitutionally, with the present paper currency, we can substitute it by a *full legal tender* currency.) Fourthly, we must make our productions and exports exceed that which we consume of our own products and imports from abroad. Fifthly, we must lower the legal rate of interest. The reason for this is that the rate of interest is higher than the per centum of gain of all the industries of the country, the actual gain per cent. to the capital invested, according the census of 1870, was only a fraction over 3 per cent. Sixthly, we must practice political and individual economy. Finally, we must encourage *home manufactures* and *home industries*, discountenance all manner of extravagance in public and private life, and all gambling speculations in stock and other unreliable securities.

As these effusions have grown somewhat protracted, I will endeavor to bring them to a close in one more paper, in which I will supplement a few general remarks on the preceding numbers, and conclude by pointing out the course which the Tammany Democracy of the East will probably take to aid the bondholders in their nefarious scheme.

Yours, &c., J. M.

OBITUARY.

MULVEHILL.—Died, in Wilmore, on Thursday, Feb. 3, 1876, after a long illness, Mrs. MARY MULVEHILL, wife of Mr. Peter Mulvehill, aged 77 years.

Deceased was born in County Longford, Ireland, and emigrated to this country at an early age, and for half a century resided in Pine township, Indiana county, Pa., from whence about three years ago her husband removed with his family to Wilmore. Mrs. Mulvehill was a devoted wife and mother and in exemplary Christian, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew her. She leaves a husband and several children, together with a large circle of friends, to mourn her demise. Her remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Wilmore on Saturday. F. P. M'C.

Indiana *Democrat* please copy.

MCGOUGH.—Died, in Summerhill township, on Sunday, February 6, 1876, Mr. MCGOUGH, at a very advanced age.

Our Puzzle Department.

CRESSEY STATION, Merced Co., Cal., January 27, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—Your "Puzzle Department" is becoming quite interesting, and will accomplish a good thing in sharpening up teachers in arithmetic.

E. F. M.'s answer to the plowing coincides with mine, but others differ—some asserting that one team plows as much as the other excepting the 8½ rods the first round. But, why is not the other question answered? to wit: If in a land one and a half miles long and one-quarter of a mile wide, twenty acres are plowed each day for twelve days, what width is cut off each day, measuring from the side inward toward the centre?

I propose a few other examples: The moon's attraction is only one-sixtieth (1-60) of the earth's attraction. Now, if a man weighs one hundred and eighty pounds on the earth, how much would he weigh in the moon? *Now, take care!*

Two men killed a deer in the woods, and being desirous to know its weight, they stuck a double-bitted axe into a log and made the upper edge a fulerum, on which they balanced a pole; and when the heavy man, who weighed 160 lbs., suspended himself from the short arm of the lever, and the man who weighed 140 lbs. suspended himself from the long arm of the lever, they balanced each other; then, without changing the lever, the 140 lbs. man suspended from the short arm and the deer suspended from the long arm also balanced each other. What was the weight of the deer?

If the average inclination of a road is three degrees, how many feet is that to a mile measured along said road? To be done by arithmetic.

If the orphans' schools of your State educated three thousand pupils at an expense of $4,500,000, what did the tuition of each cost?

If you put a chalk mark on the felloe of a carriage wheel which is five feet in diameter, how far will that chalk mark travel while the carriage goes one mile? RON ROY.

N. B. We have one of the most severe winters here that California ever saw. We have heavy frosts, snow, wind storms, rains, and thunder, which last is remarkable. It has blowed from the southeast, for the last four days, in a perfect hurricane, without a moment's intermission.

The people of California want a conservative man for the next President. No radical, either Republican or Democrat, need apply. If the country is ever saved from bankruptcy and ruin, conservatism must do it, R. R.

FEBRUARY 7, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—First I shall try to correct my own errors thus: The solution to "pine stick," as appears in the paper, is 9635.5-12 lbs., and as I had it and have it here it is 9635.5-12 lbs. The mistake occurred by inverting the figure 9, whether by the type-setter or by me I cannot tell. My answer to "Hans Snits" No 1 was wrong. I did not examine the statement of the problem very closely. My solution of it now is 77-128 of a day by A and C. I think this is correct. If not we will get it being more careful in working it. The solution to the grindstone problem by A. D. H. and myself do not tally. Will some umpire decide which is nearer the true one? The answer to the conical glass problem by A. D. H. and the one sent by me do not agree. Will some one of your contributors decide this also? Your correspondent in Wilmore seems to have lost his temper. We asked him to give some information in order to be able to calculate the number of his few pigeons. He says his was the only original problem that appeared in the paper except "Rob Roy's," that is wrong, for all the problems sent by me were original ones. I would like *muchly* to be able to earn the $20, confederate money, if I knew how; but I don't. I looked in Worcester's dictionary, but failed to find either the word tridecillion or tredecillion in it. Decillion is in it, the definition of which is given as a number raised or involved to the tenth power; but it does not say what that number is. If we assume it to be a million, then the decillion would be having 60 ciphers annexed to it. The tridecillion or tredecillion is probably considered 3 times the decillion. But I think what your Wilmore correspondent wants calculated is this: Suppose this earth of ours was a true sphere, having an even surface, and the diameter of it was enlarged by 600 billions of miles. Then calculate the number of cubic inches in the part that enlarged it, and *that* number of cubic inches divided by 4 would give the number of pigeons estimated by your "Wilmore" lightning calculator. But whether that would be equal to, or above, or under, his tredecillion will remain a question until your correspondent at Wilmore will give your readers some idea of what a tri or tredecillion is. I hope to be able to earn the reward offered when your Wilmore contributor will have given us a little more light on the subject, which I hope he will do cheerfully. Yours, &c., LORETTO.

CHEST SPRINGS, Feb. 4, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—In the *Herald* some time ago I noticed a "nut to crack," and the following is my method of cracking it: Sarah sold man each owned 5,6.5 acres, and were worth $337.50 each, Jane and husband each 1.406⅝ acres, worth $87.-375 each, Martha and husband each 1.225 acres, worth $73.50 each, Sara was Martha's husband, Peter Jane's, and John Sarah's husband.

The top diameter of "Loretto" tin-kettle is 14-7401 inches long; bottom diameter, 35.18 inches; height, 17.3 inches.

If "Loretto" will draw a diagram of that trapezoid and examine it thoroughly he may readily see that the line common to both fields is longer than the diagonal. Now, with a pair of compasses, the radius of a circle; and, as the other line begins at the same point, it may be readily seen that it is a little longer than the diagonal.

That pendulum must be shortened .543 of an inch, it being a second pendulum.

The sides of E. F. M.'s small triangle are 8.017 plus, 7.48 plus, and 6.94 x. 2d. The time was 20 minutes to six.

"Wilmore" is slightly mistaken about his problem being the only original one—that is, with the exception of "Rob Roy's"—for several, I am sure, have been sent in. I humbly suggest that his problem may be solved thus wise: The stratum of pigeons which surrounds the earth is a hollow sphere, the thickness of which let x represent, then (diameter of earth in inches plus 2 x), cubed and multiplied by .5236, will give the solidity of the whole vast globe, earth, pigeons and all; and that constitutes one side of a cubic equation, the other side of the equation being made up of 4 tredecillions cubic inches, plus the solidity of the earth in inches.

PROBLEM.

A plank is 75 feet long 14 inches wide and 4 inches thick. What is the side of a cubical box which may be constructed from it? A. D. H.

P. S. Let "Wilmore" answer some of our problems.

ALLEGHENY TWP., Feb. 5 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—Below I send you two problems for your "Puzzle Department," promising that they are not like most of those which you have published for some time past, being culled from different authors.

PROBLEM FIRST.

How many barrels of crooked whiskey would it take to reach from Chicago to New York, the distance being 961 miles, length of barrels 32 inches, bung diameter 23 inches, laying every third barrel cross ways and leaving a space of eighteen inches between every barrel, so that Bab, Joyce, Avery, or any chap with a brick in his hat could walk around every barrel along the line?

PROBLEM SECOND.

If on the floor or ground I a circle describe,
And in the centre place a staff eight feet in height;
And if to the top I a line do affix,
Which measures in feet twice seven and six;
Now if this line ten feet beyond the circle extend
What is the diameter of the circle, please answer your friend. A CLOD HOPPER.

MUNSTER TWP., Feb. 7, 1876.

MR. EDITOR—As "Loretto" does not seem to understand the quilt question, I wish to know if he can solve the problem when stated thus: 2 yards and 63-16's of a yard square. M. M. B.

Seeds! Seeds!

Send your address at once to Messrs. J. R. & A. MURDOCH, *Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen*, No. 112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and get their new Catalogue of RELIABLE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS just issued. Also, of FRUITS and ORNAMENTAL TREES in great variety. [2-11.-3m.]

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the application of Loretto Borough to become subject to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 3, 1851, relating to Boroughs, and also to open an alley in said Borough, will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for Cambria county, at the coming March Session. J. P. LAKE,

Feb. 11, 1876.-3t. Attorney for Applicants.

HOTEL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale the well known Hotel property owned by him, in Carrolltown borough.

The entire property, consisting of a commodious Hotel building, large and well arranged Stable and Outbuildings, are in first class condition, and the stand itself is one of the best patronized in northern Cambria.

☞ Terms favorable and title perfect. Call on or address DOMENEC EGER,

Feb. 11.-3t. Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

FARM AND COAL LAND.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

MONDAY, FEB. 28th, 1876,

At 2 o'clock, p. m., all that certain FARM situate in Washington township, adjoining lands of Geo. M. Reade, Michael Donahoe, Pack Cassidy, and others, containing **160 ACRES**, part cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and OUTBUILDINGS. Also, a fine young Orchard. This land is underlaid by the coal veins worked in that vicinity, is easy of access and near the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, secured by the bonds and mortgage of purchaser, with interest.

GEO. M. READE,

Trustee to sell real estate of Edward Donaldson, deceased. [Feb. 11.-3t.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FARM OF YOUR OWN

—IN—

THE BEST REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

FREE HOMESTEADS!

—AND THE—

Best and Cheapest Railroad Land

ARE ON THE LINE OF THE

*UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE POWER OF WATER.

HOW SOME MOUNTAIN GAPS HAVE BEEN FORMED—AN INTERESTING ARTICLE.

Every one who has visited the Delaware water gap, or ascended the Susquehanna from Harrisburg, or passed through the cut where the Potomac has pierced the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry, or has seen indeed any one of the numerous gaps made by seaward flowing rivers through the long mountain ridges which flank the Alleghenies, must have been struck by the question how a comparatively small stream could overcome so formidable an obstruction.

Evidently the river could not have taken advantage of a natural cleft or fissure through the mountain dam, for the strata correspond on the opposing sides of the gap, and the river flows over an unbroken stratumunder-running the broken strata of the banks. The gap as plainly denotes a section out of the mountain as a notch in a stick does the removal of the wood. The disconnected edges of the strata tell precisely the same story as the several lines of annual growth on the sides of a wood chopper's cut; the connecting portions of wood and stone have been removed. The question is, How?

The first and most natural supposition would be that the valley, back of the dam, had originally been filled, forming a lake whose outlet was over the ridge above the present river channel; and that, as the outlet was lowered by the wearing down of the obstruction the lake was drained until the entire valley was laid bare. The supposition is negatived by the plain fact that it would be impossible to fill the valley to the height of the ridge at the point of the gap. Before the water could reach that level it would find an outlet elsewhere, where the natural elevation of the dam was less. An excellent illustration occurs a few miles above Harrisburg, where the Susquehanna crosses a flexture of the mountain ridge, cutting twice through the mountains within a few miles, when apparently it might easily have avoided the obstruction by going a few miles around.

Another supposition is that originally the river ran at a level corresponding with the top of the ridge, and that the present valley through which it runs is the result of erosion; while the river was slowly wearing through the hard mountain strata, the softer earth of the surrounding country was washed away through its sinking channel, leaving the more unyielding rocks in mountain ridges. From this point of view, the river is to be regarded not merely as the cleaver of the mountain barrier but as the creator of it, by reducing the level of the adjacent land.

Hitherto this supposition has been the most plausible and the most generally accepted. But another and, perhaps, truer explanation is suggested by Prof. Powell's "Exploration of the Canyons of the Colorado."

As our Atlantic rivers cut through the Allegheny ridges, so the Green river, the chief head stream of the Colorado, pierces the Uinta mountains, flowing through a series of canyons compared with which our eastern water gaps are insignificant. As in the case of the Susquehanna, above noted, the river bursts through the opposing mountains when apparently it might have found an easier passage by going round them. Why did it choose the harder course?

Prof. Powell's answer is that it had the right of way. It was running there before the mountains were formed and simply removed the obstruction as fast as it rose in the way.

The contraction of the earth causes the strata near the surface to wrinkle or fold, and such a fold was started athwart the course of the stream now known as Green river. "Had the fold been suddenly formed, it would have been an obstruction sufficient to turn the water into a new course, to the east, beyond the extension of the wrinkle; but the emergency of the fold above the general surface of the country was little if any faster than the progress of the corrosion of the channel. We may say, then, that the river did not cut its way down through the mountains, from a height of many thousand feet above its present site; but having an elevation, differing but little perhaps from what it now has, as the fold was lifted, it cleared away the obstruction by cutting a canyon, and the walls were thus elevated on either side. The river preserved its level, but the mountains were lifted up as the saw revolves on a fixed point as the log through which it cuts is moved along. The river was the saw which cut the mountains in two."

The gigantic nature of the aqueous saw cut can be faintly estimated from the circumstance that the mountain leg or fold had a diameter of fifty miles, while the depth of the cut, that is, the elevation of the fold above the present level of the river, was over twenty-four thousand feet. But a fraction of this enormous uplift of rock remains. As the rocks were lifted, rains fell upon them and gathered into streams, and the wash of the rains and the corrosion of the rivers cut the fold down almost as fast as it rose, so that the present altitude of the Unitas marks only the difference between the elevation and the denudation. The mountains were not thrust up as peaks but a great block was slowly lifted, and from this the mountains were carved by the clouds—patient artists, who take what time may be necessary for their work.—*Scientific American.*

FOR A COUGH.—Roast a large lemon very carefully, without burning it; when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze it into a cup, upon three ounces of sugar finally powdered. Take a spoonful when your cough troubles you. It is as good as it is agreeable to taste. Rarely has it been known to fail of giving relief.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES of Cambria County, Penna., from the 21st day of January, 1875, to the 20th day of January, 1876:

A. D. CRISTE, ESQ., TREASURER, DR.

To amt. in Treasurer's hands at last settlement	$ 14,503 71
To amt. of duplicates for 1875	58,216 35
To amt. of Registry for 1875	707 45
To amt. 5 per cent. on amount put in hands of Constables	784 22
To amt. received from Collectors for 1872 and previous years	295 83
To amt. received from Constables for 1873 and 1874	2,163 45
To amt. Military Duplicate for 1872	23 15
To amt. on Seated and Unseated Lands	216 75
To amt. on Redemption of Lands	157 19
To amt. from miscellaneous sources	1,143 91
	$78,212 01

CR.

By amount paid Assessors	883 80
" " " County Auditors	225 0
" " " State Auditor	53 00
" " " Agricultural Society	100 00
" " " Attorney	10 00
" " " Boarding Prisoners	3,450 80
" " " Boarding Jurors	21 20
" " " Bridge & bridges 1873	9 40
" " " Bounty	342 46
" " " Borough tax	63 11
" " " Commissioners	1,252 00
" " " Commissioners' Clerk	605 00
" " " Com'ners' Counsel	225 00
" " " County Institute	75 00
" " " Criminal prosecutions	2,159 84
" " " Constables	936 07
" " " Court house	124 50
" " " Court crier	144 00
" " " Costs	79 99
" " " County Bonds	13,200 00
" " " District Attorney	477 00
" " " Dona'n o Soup House	200 00
" " " Elections	2,081 09
" " " Fox and Wildcats	344 80
" " " Fuel	515 25
" " " Freight	3 11
" " " Inquisitions	71 92
" " " Int. on Co. Bonds	1,488 00
" " " Jurors, Grand	838 42
" " " Jurors, Traverse	3,724 31
" " " Jury Commissioners	127 20
" " " Janitor	200 00
" " " Jail	789 41
" " " Miscellaneous	52 87
" " " Military	1 71
" " " Poor Directors	314 60
" " " Poor House	10,776 82
" " " Postage	12 03
" " " Printing	764 20
" " " Probates	78 94
" " " Prothonotary	442 80
" " " Road views & damage	251 55
" " " Rec'rds	129 76
" " " Reform School	418 01
" " " Refunding	44 81
" " " Registry	554 15
" " " School Treasurers	3,037 29
" " " Supervisors	2,059 87
" " " Sheriff	60 90
" " " Stenographer	322 10
" " " Stationery	42
" " " State Tax	2,025 50
" " " Tipstaff	94 00
" " " Talesmen	34 00
" " " Western Penitentiary	448 40
By amt. paid District Court, as follows—	
Rent	570 46
Boarding Prisoners	111 75
Boarding Jurors	13 50
Criminal prosecutions	2,384 03
Constables	218 02
Court Crier	106 75
Clerk	25 50
Drawing Jurors	38 65
District Attorney	124 00
Inquisitions	46 20
Jurors, Grand	405 74
Jurors, Traverse	2,069 01
Janitor	200 00
Printing	150 00
Road Views and Damages	142 90—6,594 07
Redemption of Lands	90 40
Commission to Constables	820 62
By Exonerations to Constables	2,099 75
By exonerations on Duplicates and Registry	145 29
By Statement to tax payers	2,104 71
By amount remaining in Constables hands for 1875	3,683 51
By Treasurer's commission on $66,827 85 at 5 per cent	3,341 39
By balance in Treasurer's hands	2,099 27
	$ 8,212 01

RECEIVED, JAN. 20, 1876, OF A. D. Criste, Esq., late Treasurer, the sum of Two Thousand and Fifty-nine Dollars and Twenty-seven Cents, being the above amount in his hands in full.

$2,059.27 N. J. FREIDHOFF, Treas.

OUTSTANDING DUE FROM COLLECTORS for 1872 and previous years:

1870.	Thos. McKiernan, Cambria Bor.	$ 15 89
1870.	James Hick, Cooperstown "	2 28
1871.	Hiram Riblett, Franklin "	5 41
1872.	Matthias Delbrick, Chest Twp.,	16 25
1872.	Daniel Burtholder, Woodvale bor.,	128 81
		$187 43

AMOUNT DUE FROM CONSTABLES FOR 1873:

John Cox, Cambria borough,	29 20
William Lloyd, Croyle township,	4 38
Adam Pfarr, 31 Ward, Johnstown,	74 70
Daniel Burtholder, Woodvale borough,	40 62
	$149 00

AMOUNT DUE FROM CONSTABLES FOR 1874:

D. R. Wissinger, Adams township,	$ 44 84
William Reams, Yoder township,	43 09
Edward Owens, Cambria township,	6 87
Alexander Goughenour, E. Conemaugh,	67 57
J. S. Ogden, First Ward, Johnstown,	220 25
E. J. Lutz, Fifth Ward, Johnstown,	31 53
Edward Quinn, Millville borough,	67 68
John Porter, Susquehanna township,	48 53
Joseph Criste, Washington township,	78 34
S. Atkins, White township,	172 41
	$781 14

AMOUNT DUE FROM CONSTABLES FOR 1875:

J. P. Raymond, Adams township,	$161 60
August Eckenrode, Allegheny township,	316 94
J. A. Leib, Barr township,	59 98
William Bracken, Blacklick township,	14 85
Edward Owens, Cambria township,	214 42
Fred. Arble, Carroll township,	27 59
A. J. Stoltz, Carrolltown borough,	76 79
Patrick Dillon, Chest township,	68 42
John Wagner, Chest Springs borough,	90 55
J. H. Douglass, Clearfield township,	102 53
M. Quinn, Conemaugh borough, 1st Ward,	223 49
M. Quinn, Conemaugh borough, 2d Ward,	37 58
Joseph Adams, Croyle township,	132 13
Alexander Goughenour, E. Conemaugh,	38 62
C. J. Owens, Ebensburg, East Ward,	36 17
George Gurley, Ebensburg, West Ward,	96 16
John Farabaugh, Franklin borough,	3 74
E. Wise, Gallitzin township,	24 63
George Varner, Jackson township,	31 97
J. Williams, Johnstown, 2d ward,	42 83
M. McNamara, Johnstown, 3d ward,	293 22
A. R. Davis, Johnstown, 4th ward,	82 01
J. T. Harris, Johnstown, 5th ward,	61 23
August Eckenrode, Loretto borough,	44 53
M. Maloy, Millville borough,	69 81
H. McMonegal, Prospect borough,	43 62
C. T. Wolf, Summerhill township,	220 22
Jacob Byrne, Susquehanna township,	171 55
G. L. Bowser, Taylor township,	351 52
Joseph Myers, Washington township,	108 46
J. A. Gates, White township,	153 29
George Gilfinger, Woodvale borough,	53 47
	$3,683 51

AMOUNT DUE FROM JUDGMENTS:

Jacob Gates and George Gates,	$834 49
Anthony Mosey and H. Behe,	13 54
Wellington Carmen and others,	13 86
	$881 89

ASSETS.

Amount due on Judgments,	$ 881 89
Amount due from Collectors,	187 47
Amount due from Constables for 1873 & 74	930 14
Amount due from Constables for 1875,	3,683 51
Amount of cash in Treasury,	2,059 27
Balance due by County,	4,184 91
	11,627 19

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Orders,	$ 227 19
Outstanding Bonds,	11,400 00
	$11,627 19

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria county, do respectfully report that we have carefully examined the vouchers and accounts of the Receipts and Expenditures of the said county from the 21st day of January, A. D., 1875, to the 20th day of January, A. D. 1876, and do find them to be as stated, as also the foregoing statement of Liabilities and Assets of said county.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners office, Ebensburg, this 20th day of January, A.D. 1876.

FRANCIS P. M'CORMICK, JOHN R. ROSS, JAMES A. PORTER, } Auditors.

Given under our hands this 20th day of January, 1876.

JOSUE D. PARRISH, REES S. LLOYD, JOHN CAMPBELL, Commissioners.

Ebensburg, Jan. 24, 1876.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS.

INSTYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [5-13, 74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

IRON AND NAILS,

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.

☞Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Andrew Moses,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange Building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27, '75.]

JOURNEY OF A LOOKING-GLASS.—A few years before his death the Emperor Nicholas of Russia sent a looking-glass of rare size and beauty, with an embassy, to the Emperor of China. The looking glass had to be carried all the way from St. Petersburg to Pekin by human hands. Despite the immense distance which had to be performed in this manner, the looking-glass safely reached China; but, in the meantime, difficulties had broken out between Russia and China. "The Son of Heaven" neither admitted the embassy, nor did he accept the present. A courier was despatched to St. Petersburg, and asked the Emperor what was to be done with the looking-glass. The Emperor replied that it should be carried back by the same route, and in the same manner. When he gave this order, the Grand Duke Michael happened to be present, and offered to lay a wager with the Emperor to the effect that the looking-glass would be broken on the way back to St. Petersburg. The Emperor accepted the wager, and the bearers of the looking-glass received stringent orders to be as careful as possible. If they should break it on the road, they should be severely punished; but if they should bring it back safely, they should receive a handsome reward. They carried it back with the most incredible care, forty men bearing it in turns, and safely reached St. Isaac's palace in St. Petersburg with it, where the Emperor stood with his brother at the window of his palace and laughed at having won the bet. But on the staircase of the palace one of the carriers slipped his foot, fell down, dragging several of his companions after him, and the precious looking glass was broken into a thousand pieces. The Grand Duke, therefore, won his bet.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.—A very pretty and cheap rug may be made from old pieces of woolen cloth, delaines, worsteds, etc., by cutting them into bias strips three-fourths of an inch wide; then with a darning needle and coarse cotton yarn or small cord sew through the middle of the strip, taking stitches about half an inch long. Get your needle well filled before pulling it through; twist the cloth round on the needle until it is a roll somewhat resembling chenille. Take some strong cloth as foundation for your rug, and sew your chenilles to it, either commencing in the center and sewing round, or in strips. Finish the edge with pinking or some border to suit the taste. Of course the beauty of the mat will depend upon the colors you have and their arrangement.

Safety requires that lamps should be filled every day. As the oil burns down, a highly inflammable gas is created on the surface, and if the oil is allowed to burn very low it gives room for the collection of a quantity sufficient to cause an explosion, which a simple jar of the table will sometimes produce.

A fine stain can be imparted to furniture made of beech or pine in a very simple manner. Dissolve three ounces of permanganate of potash and three ounces sulphate of magnesia in two quarts of hot water. Apply this to the surface of the wood with a brush and repeat if necessary. The maganese salt is decomposed in contact with the fiber of the wood, and a fine, permanent stain is produced. If the objects are small, a more diluted bath can be prepared, and the wood immersed in it for one or five minutes, until it is thoroughly stained.

NEW CURE FOR PALPITATION.—A cure for the arrest of palpitation of the heart has just been given to the world by a correspondent, an account of which is taken from *The Medical Times* of London. As a great many persons are subject to this disease, it would be well for them to take a note of what the correspondent advises: "Palpitation when not depending on an organic disease, may be almost immediately arrested by bending the head downward, and allowing the arms to hang pendent." The correspondent further adds that "the effect is even still more rapidly produced by holding the breath for a few seconds, while the body is in this bent position." The above has been tried by a medical friend of ours, who is subject to the disease, and he says the effect is wonderful. As soon as he placed himself in the position described, the palpitation was immediately stopped.

TO FRIGHTEN AWAY DOGS.—I formerly had sheep killed by dozens by dogs and wolves. Every once in a while I used strychnine and killed off the dogs, but a new generation would grow up and be as bad as the old. I then thought of trying bells on my sheep. I bought about four bells of different sizes, to the hundred sheep and put them on good active specimens. This was about twelve years ago, and I have not had a sheep killed by dogs or wolves since. Some of my neighbors have tried this plan with complete success. The jingle of the bells when the sheep run seems to frighten their pursuers away. Besides this saving of the sheep, the music of the bells is pleasant to the ear. I hope that other flock masters will try this method and save the poor sheep.

THE retreat of Lexington was on the 18th day of April, 1776. From that time up to the surrender of Yorktown in October, 1781, the total loss to the American army was eight thousand, all told. The total loss to the British and allies all told, was about twenty thousand five hundred. What wonderful aid more than incalculable benefits to have grown out of the loss of eight thousand men! Surely God must have been with us in the great struggle or freedom.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT

KNAKE & McGINN'S,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT ARION PIANO.

Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own mak of Rotary Valve BRASS INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, No. 12 Sixth Street, (Late St. Clair.)

[1-29.-1y.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

GIANT TOBACCO WORKS!

MUSSELMAN & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO; also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.

To be had in Pittsburgh from R. & W. Jenkinson, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, C. Atwell & Co., S. F. Picking, Herzog & Buchanan, Pretzfeld Bro., Henry Dallmayer, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses. (1-7.-6m.)

EBENSBURG HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,

NAIL, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [6-18-75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 2% per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP

IS THE "BEST."

This soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes. Also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,

2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 32 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.

For sale by KOONS & RUPP, 202 N. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, by MYERS & LLOYD, Ebensburg, and by grocers generally. [10-29.6m.]

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. E. A. WILSON,

194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, New York.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence nTown Hall. Julian street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, CARROLLTOWN, PA

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D. in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [10-4, 75.]

Mrs. M. MOORE,

325 Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,

PITTSBURG, PA.,

Will open the first week in November a choice and elegant assortment of the latest novelties for Winter in

SILK VELVET SUITS,

Damasse Camel's Hair Costumes.

Sicilienne Jackets,

Hats and Bonnets,

And a large invoice of

SEAL SKIN SAQUES,

[10-29.] MUFFS & BOWS. [11m.]

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞Special attention paid to business of correspondents. JAS. P. MURPHY,

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

JOHN DIBERT.....JOHN D. ROBERTS.

John Dibert & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Main and Franklin Sts.,

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.

Accounts of Merchants and other business people solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the country for sale. Money Loaned and Collections Made. Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum allowed on Time Deposits.

Savings Deposits Books issued, and Interest Compounded Semi-annually when desired.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Sept. 10, 1875.-6m.

IXL—THE WOMAN'S FRIEND

THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.

Interchangeable Handle and Shield Combined.

Patented May 4, 1875.

The handle is entirely separate, and may be used for any number of Irons. It can be adjusted instantly, and being provided with a shield the hand is completely protected from the heat. No holder is required when using. When the Iron is being heated, the handle must be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:

Set No. 1—3 Irons of 6, 6 and 7 lbs., 1 Handle, $2.00
" 2—3 " 6, 7 and 8 lbs., " 2.25
" 3—3 " 7, 8 and 9 lbs., " 2.50

Nickel plated Irons, Tbels, per set extra.

Any party ordering five sets will receive one set extra as a premium.

Thoroughly reliable agents wanted.

Address BROOKLYN SAD IRON CO., 85 First St., Brooklyn, E. D. N. Y.

NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' success-ful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

F. BRUGMAN & SON,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

LEAD PENCILS.

The very name of the lead pencil, like so many others that have become familiar as household words, is a misnomer, for there is no lead in it. Lead is an oxide of lead, and white lead is a carbonate of the same metal, but black lead is neither a metal nor a compound of metal. It is, as most of our readers are aware, one of the forms of that very common but very interesting element, carbon; and is also known as plumbago and as graphite.

There are several pencil manufactories in Keswick, Eng. The mines for the best pencils, as we were told, were formerly sawed out from masses of the pure graphite then yielded by the Borrowdale mine; but the supply of mine now furnishing masses large enough for the purpose is small. At present the smaller fragments of graphite are ground fine, calcined, and mixed with pure clay, which has been prepared by diffusing it through water, allowing the coarser particles to settle, drawing off the milky liquid from the top, and letting it settle again. The latter sediment is exceedingly fine and plastic, and after being dried on filters is fit for use. It is mixed with the powdered graphite in various proportions, according to the degree of hardness required in the pencil; equal parts of clay to one of graphite are used for a fine, hard grade, equal parts for a soft one, and intermediate mixtures for the grades between. The materials after being mixed are ground or kneaded with water till they are of the consistency of dough. The dough is pressed into grooves in a smooth board, dried in this mould in a moderate heat, then taken out and baked in covered crucibles in a furnace. Sometimes the dough is pressed in a strong receiver and forced out through a small hole in a tube of the shape required, then dried and baked as above. The grade of the lead depends partly upon the degree of heat to which it is exposed in the furnace. Leads intended for sewing work, like architectural drawing, are reheated after the baking and immersed in melted wax or suet.

The wood used for all the best kinds of pencils is the Florida cedar, which is thoroughly seasoned, cut into strips, dried again, and then worked into pieces of proper size for pencils. These are grooved by machinery, the leads are glued into the grooves, and the other half of the wood is glued on. After being dried under pressure, they are rounded or otherwise shaped by some kind of lathe or cutting machine, then polished by another machine, and sometimes painted or varnished by a third, which feeds the pencils into a hopper and turns them round under the brush. At Keswick the best pencils never go through this last process, but are finished by hand polishing. They are next cut to the right length by a circular saw, the ends made smooth by a drag plane, after which they are stamped by a heated die and sent to the packing room.

The small leads for "cheap" pencils are made either from the natural masses of graphite or from a composition of graphite and clay prepared as already described and baked. *Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

THE *Turf, Field and Farm* says the following, illustrative of the cunning, or shall we say, the reasoning faculty of the fox: "A farmer possessed a large number of fine fowls, which usually roosted in the branches of some tall Scotch firs, a little way from the farm yard. It soon came to his eye on them, and made several visits during the moonlight nights unsuccessfully, as they were generally too high for him to reach. He was therefore obliged to resort to stratagem, and this was the plan he adopted: He first scraped a hole in the ground beneath the tree with his feet, and then the base of the tree, in order to attract the attention of the turkeys, at the same time keeping his eye to mark every movement. He then ran round the trees in rapid circles, the turkeys, aware of their danger, watching his quick movements with their eyes, and became confused and dizzy. A fine bird fell to the ground, and was instantly killed and carried off to his earth. The scheme was repeated with equal success. The loss of a fine fat turkey induced the farmer to watch the ambush, and the truth of the story was fully established.

A BURIED FOREST.—A dense forest in Essex county, Virginia, has been found well recently at a depth of twenty-five feet came upon the trunks of large trees several feet in diameter. They were found upon examination to be of cypress. Fearing the water would be injured by the wood, he determined to abandon this well, and dug a new one some distance off. When he had reached about the same depth he again encountered the trees; and a little further tempt, at a still greater depth, he struck the first well, again brought him in contact with this subterranean forest of the trees of which are of great size and well preserved.

There are portions of land in New Jersey, near the coast, where large trees are also found, and considerable business has been done in manufacturing them.

PACKING BUTTER.—The following is the process used in packing butter in California: They take a sack that will fit loosely in the barrel, half barrel or other package, as the case may be. The butter is pressed into little balls, put into sacks, something like those in which table salt is sold. It is then packed closely within the sack in the barrel, and headed up, and the package is then filled with strong, pure brine. Thus it may be carried long distances by sea, and will come out sweet and good.